The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. III—NO. 38. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876. WHOLE NO. 142.

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HIS SEVENTH BIRTH-DAY.

BY MRS. L. C. WHITTON.

He cannot come to-day,
And lean his loving head upon my breast,
Bringing me back such blissful sense of rest,
Or look at me with the old, tender smile
That I have missed for such a dreary while.
I cannot tell my boy how he has grown
Since the last year I held him for my own;
But angels may keep festival in heaven
That he is seven
To-day.

I should not be so sad
If I could bid my selfish longings fly;
His joy would be enough to satisfy.
But I am weak; I cannot still the pain,
Knowing that I shall reach my arms in vain,
Because he is away. My heart is worn
All threadbare with regrettings it has borne.
Ah! can he hear me say, dwelling in heaven,
"Sweet, thou art seven
To-day"?

Never but five to me!
With him afar, the birthdays that are past
Do seem as naught, only as landmarks vast
Set in my heart's great wilderness of woe.
And yet it would be sweet if I could know
How angelhood doth glorify, how bliss
Transfigures; but I might not dare to kiss
His brow, or say, flooded with light of heaven
"Sweet, thou art seven
To-day."

And, if his eyes can see
The infinite horizon that doth sweep
Into celestial space, why should I weep?
I think there will be kept for me a place
Beside him. He would miss his mother's face
In the eternal years to come. And I
Some day may go to him all rapturously
And say, with love that shall be made divine,
"Sweet, thou art nine
To-day."

ELOISE'S INHERITANCE.

It was a bitter night in November, a promise of a cold, dreary winter to come, when two gentlemen, some thirty-eight or forty years old, sat over wine and cigars in a luxurious room, in an up-town boarding-house, in New York city. One, the younger of the couple, had landed a few hours before from a European steamer, and had been telling travellers' tales to his companion, far into the night hours.

"Rich?" he said, in answer to a question, "No, but little richer than when I left here. But I have gained experience and knowledge in my Paris life. There is nothing like the French schools and hospitals for a doctor. Bert, I would not take thousands of dollars and miss the last four years."

"But you are glad to come home, Cyrus?"

"Home!" said Cyrus Worthington, with a short bitter laugh, "this is my home, a room in a boarding-house, and I chose this because you were here, my old friend and chum."

"But your relatives?"

"I do not know of one. Dr. Worthington took me from a charity school when I was six years old, because I had a curious variation of scarlet fever he wished to study out at leisure. I was an odd child, smart and active, and before the fever was cured he became fond of me and adopted me. We must have been a strange pair, Bert—the old bachelor, wrapped up in his profession, and the elfish, half-starved foundling. But we were very happy. Until I went to Harvard, where we met, Bert, my benefactor educated me himself, and I devoured books. I had no one to love, and books filled the craving of my heart, so I studied everything before me, including the medical works in the library. You won't believe me, I suppose, if I tell you I could use a dissecting knife before I was twelve years old."

"I do not doubt it. We all considered you a prodigy of learning at Harvard. By the way, how did you ever come to leave the doctor for college?"

"He desired it, distrusting his own powers of tuition after I passed seventeen. When I came home, as you know, I became his partner and assistant until he died, leaving me $30,000, and I fulfilled my life-long desire and went to Paris."

"Was that all that drove you to Paris? No love dream? No fair companion on the steamer?"

"None. I am heart-whole at thirty-eight. Can you say as much?"

"Not I. My heart is as full of holes from Cupid's darts as a skimmer. My last love though is the sweetest maiden that ever won a heart with soft eyes and golden curls. You shall see her. In all your travels you have seen no fairer face than Eloise Hunter's."

Over Cyrus Worthington's face came a startled look that was almost terror.

"Eloise Hunter," he cried; then added, with a forced carelessness, "it is a pretty name. Who is she?"

"The daughter of our landlady. Did I not mention her name when I wrote you I had secured rooms for you here?"

"No."

"Well, that is her name. She is the widow of one Daniel Hunter, who died, leaving her without one dollar, having squandered her fortune as well as his own. Not a bad man, I judge, but one who was wickedly reckless in using money. Well, he is dead, and his widow keeps this house."

"And this daughter—how old is she?"

"Nineteen or twenty, I should judge. She is so little and fair she looks like a child. You are tired, Cy."

"Very tired."

"You are as pale as death. I will leave you to rest. Pleasant dreams."

Pale as death, and with his large, dark eyes full of startled light, Cyrus Worthington paced the floor after his friend retired. "It is fate!" he muttered. "Destiny! What accident could throw the girl across my path three hours after landing in New York? Eloise, only daughter of Daniel Hunter! It makes me dizzy to think. If, after all, I am to grasp what I have coveted for years! Patience, patience!"

He paced the room for hours, till the gray dawn crept in at the window, when he threw himself upon his bed for a few hours' repose. A man of iron will, of steady nerve, he had been assailed by the strongest, fiercest temptation of his life, and he wakened only to renew the mental conflict.

A late breakfast was presided over by a pale woman of about forty, his landlady, but there was no sign yet of Eloise. Feverishly desirous to see her to form some estimate of her from his own observations, Cyrus Worthington lingered in the house all day.

He was a man who once having resolved upon any course of action, could not be turned aside by trivial or weighty opposition, and he had resolved to marry Eloise Hunter, never having seen her face or heard her voice. So with this purpose in his heart, he threw all other considerations to the wind, and waited to make the first move in this game of life, for two.

Educated, as he had said himself, by a man whose soul was wrapped up in his profession, the scholar had absorbed much of the teacher's enthusiasm. But while Dr. Worthington looked steadily at the nobler aims of his profession, the power to alleviate suffering, to aid mankind, Cyrus loved it for its more abstruse investigation, its scientific scope, its broad field for self-aggrandizement. To make a name in the medical and scientific world, to be known as the great Dr. Worthington was the end of all his study and research. But his ambition was second to his avarice. Not for money itself but for free control of the luxuries money will procure he longed for wealth; not merely for comfort, that his own income secured, but riches, power to live in a palace with scores of servants, with luxury in every appointment, and money to spend freely in the pursuit of those scientific studies for which he had an earnest love, and from which he derived all his dreams of fame.

A man in perfect health, who had never injured an iron constitution by any excess, of hard, keen intellect and strong will, he was a dangerous wooer for fair Eloise Hunter, a lily in her fair, sweet beauty, with a delicate constitution, timid to a fault, and modest as a violet.

He was in the drawing room in the afternoon, reading a novel, when he saw a lady coming across the soft carpet, who he felt sure must be Eloise Hunter. Small as a child of fourteen, exquisitely fair, with a wealth of golden curls caught from a low, broad brow, a sweet, childlike mouth, and purely oval face, she was as lovely a vision of girlhood as ever man's rested upon.

Yet Cyrus Worthington, studying the face, unseen himself, thought only:

"How weak, timid, easily influenced!"

Not one thought of the wrong he was to do her dawning womanhood troubled him. Whatever scruples of conscience had troubled his night's vigils were all crushed under the iron heel of his will, and there was no thought now of turning back from this purpose. While his eyes still rested upon her face, Eloise opened the piano, and from the little taper fingers flowed music that comes by divine gift, the outpouring of inspiration. It moved even Cyrus Worthington, no mean judge of the wondrous execution of the girl's fingers, or the power of her genius. From a heart full of sadness came wailing melodies, melting into dying cadences, full of tearful meaning, then slowly there gathered on the sweet lips an intense smile of wondrous radiance, and the minor passages were changed to tender rippling airs, happy as an infant's smiles, till some glorious chords of grand harmony completed this true maiden's dream.

It was evidently holiday work, for with a sigh Eloise took a book of alarm-looking exercises from the music rack, and began to practice in real earnest.

Cyrus Worthington drew further back in the folds of the curtain, and resumed his novel. An hour flew by, and then Mrs. Hunter came in.

"Five o'clock, Eloise, and pitch dark. Are you practising properly in the dark?"

"I know these lessons by heart, mamma," the girl answered in a low sweet voice, with a shade of weariness in the tone.

"Don't waste time, darling," the mother said anxiously, "you know I cannot pay for many lessons, and next year you must try and find scholars."

"I wish you would let me help you more," was the reply, "it seems wicked for me to be studying and practising while you have so much care and work."

"You will help me soon. But I want you to be independent, Eloise. I may die, and you could not run this great house, but you could teach. Go up stairs now; the gentlemen will be coming in soon to dinner."

"Did the new boarder come last night?"

"Dr. Worthington. Yes, dear! Mr. Loring tells me he is a great physician, author of some medical books, and wonderfully skillful. He is well off, too!"

"O, mamma, if he could help that pain!"

"No, dear, no, we will not trouble him with our aches and pains. There, dear, run up stairs, I will send Maggie for you when I eat my dinner."

Then the parlor was empty, for Cyrus sauntered off to his own room when Mrs. Hunter and her daughter were gone.

He was not many days an inmate of Mrs. Hunter's house before he discovered that it was not that lady's policy to parade her daughter to her boarders. The girl lived like a nun, in her own room nearly all day, practising at an hour when the gentlemen were away, and the few ladies lying down, or out.

Yet with his resolve in full force, Cyrus Worthington contrived to see Eloise, very frequently. He would bend his great dark eyes upon her face, and hold her fascinated for hours by the eloquence with which he spoke of music, of poetry, of all the girl-soul worshipped. He drew from her the story of the pain her mother suffered around her heart, and delicately offered professional service, where his skill availed to bring relief, thus making one step by winning the gratitude of mother and child.

But while his own heart knew no more now than before the sweetness of love, he read in Eloise's eyes none of the emotion he hoped to kindle there. Heart-whole himself he had not been without conquest in his selfish life. Women had owned the magnetic power in his great dark eyes, his rich voice, the winning eloquence of his tongue. Belles whose conquests were of well-known number, had let him read the love he wakened in their eyes, and flirts had owned themselves beaten at their own game.

Yet this shy violet, this little recluse, liking him well, gave him no part in her heart.

One word from Bert Loring, one glance of his blue eyes would call up flying blushes to the fair cheeks all Cyrus Worthington's eloquence failed to bring there.

But Bert, though older than his friend, had been an unsuccessful man. A poet by the gift of God, he was almost a pauper by the non-appreciation of man. Just the tiniest patrimony kept him from actual want, but though he had a hall room at Mrs. Hunter's, his boots were often shabby, his clothes well worn, and his purse lamentably slender.

And Mrs. Hunter seeing Dr. Worthington in her best room, prompt in payment, faultless in costume, with a certainty of thirty thousand dollars, and a possibility of greater wealth in the practice of his profession, encouraged his attentions to Eloise, frowning upon poor, loving Bert, who, spite of his jest about his well-riddled heart, gave the young girl true, loyal love.

It was the old story, and Eloise, torn by her filial affection and her love, was growing pale and wan as the winter wore away. There was no coercion. Mrs. Hunter loved the only child of her heart too well for that; but loving her she could not give her to poverty and Bert Loring. And one day, when Bert pleaded his cause she told him:

"Dr. Worthington asked me this morning to give him Eloise. I like you, Bert. You are dear to me as a son, but we must think of the child above all. You know how dreamy, sensitive, and helpless Eloise is. You know that hard work would be slow murder for her. She lives in her music, her books."

"And her love! She loves me," interrupted poor Bert, a boy yet in many tender phases of his nature.

"And you, loving her, would you see her toiling, slaving, starving, a poor man's wife?"

"You put it harshly."

"I put it truly. While I can keep this house up you are welcome to a home here, but any day I may die. These heart spasms mean a certain death some day, Bert. Then where are you to take Eloise?"

"I will work for her."

"Work first, then, and woo her afterwards. My poor Bert, you are too like her to marry her. Could I but give you wealth, you could live in a poet's paradise, you and Eloise, never growing old, two grown up children. But we are all poor. Do not torture her, Bert: you who love her. Go away and let Dr. Worthington win her?"

"She will never love him."

"Not if you are here!"

"I will go then. You will let me tell her?"

"Why? It will only make her life harder, if she thinks you suffer. I will never force her to marry. But—if Dr. Worthington can win her, I tell you frankly, it will make me very happy."

So Bert—honest, loyal Bert, for his very love's sake, turned his face from his love and went to another city, where he was offered a position as assistant editor upon a magazine, that was to be a fortune in the future, but in the present was rather a log on the necks of the proprietors.

And Eloise, wondering at Bert's desertion, knew all the sunlight was gone from her life when he said farewell. There had been no secret in Bert's parting with his friend. Frankly he had told him his hope, love and despair, and pathetically implored him to cherish Eloise lovingly, if he could win her love.

Even while he spoke Cyrus Worthington knew that this love would never come to answer his wooing, knew that one word of his could flood two lives with happiness, yet kept silence. In the days that followed, when he wooed the fair, pale girl, tenderly, devotedly, no pang of remorse wrung his heart, though he knew he trod carefully upon all loving flowers of hope in hers. He was a man who could have seen his own mother writhe in agony, if by her torture he could have wrung one new fact for science, and in the scheme of his life the heart pangs of a girl counted for less than nothing.

And while he courted the unwilling love patiently and gently, Mrs. Hunter, with her failing health, her pale face and weary step, pleaded eloquently in her very silence. A home of rest for her mother was what Eloise had been promised in delicate words that could not be resented as a bribery.

"Your dear mother may live for years in a quiet house, but this constant care and toil are killing her!"

So little by little, wearing out the young heart's constancy by steady perseverance, Cyrus Worthington won Eloise for his wife. She told him she did not love him, but knowing nothing of Bert's spoken love to her mother, she kept her maiden secret folded close in her own heart, and whispered nothing of her love for Bert. If on her wedding day her white, drawn face was corpse-like in its forced composure what cared Cyrus Worthington for that? He had won his game.

Only one week after his wedding day, leaving Eloise with her mother, he wended his way to the office of a leading lawyer and asked for an interview.

"You were lawyers for Gervase Hunter?" he asked.

"We were."

"You are aware that he died in Paris last September?"

"We were not aware of that. Our business has not required correspondence since that time."

"I was his physician, and to me he committed the care of all his papers, his will among the number."

"H'm, making you his heir?"

"No, sir, making his nephew's only child heiress to his wealth, nearly a million, I understand."

"Nearly double that sum. You will leave the papers?"

"Assuredly, and Mrs. Hunter's address. Miss Hunter became my wife one week ago. I leave you the address of my assistant in Paris, the lawyer who drew up the will, and the witnesses, that you may ascertain that all is correct."

And unheeding the lawyer's keen, scrutinizing looks, Cyrus Worthington bowed himself out of the office.

"A bold game," the lawyer muttered; "he has played his cards well."

And while he spoke there was a noise in the street, a rush of many feet, a clattering fall.

"A scaffolding on the house next door has given way," a clerk cried, with a white face, "and there are men killed. Nine or ten they say."

Nine or ten bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and one gentleman who had been passing by, and in whose face the lawyer recognized the features of his late visitor.

Dead, with his scheme complete. Dead with the road to his ambition, gold, strewn, open before him. Dead, with his hand upon the wealth he had planned to win. Dead!

They carried him home to his young wife, and tenderly broke the truth to her. Even in the first shock she felt her heart recoil when the lawyer told her of the errand completed two minutes before her husband's death. She had not loved him, but had she never known his baseness she could have mourned a kind friend lost. It was two years before Bert came to share her home, to be the husband of her heart, to fill the paradise her mother had painted. But in their happiness they gave Cyrus Worthington's name the charity of silence. Never is it spoken by the wife he deceived or the friend he wronged.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE WEARY PILGRIM.

BY JEN. ALLISON.

Tired of life, so tired of life,
Weary of fighting its long, long strife.
When will the end come?
When shall I reach home?

Hark, 'tis the boatman's oar,
Near the dark river's shore,
He calleth me, calleth me, "Come, pilgrim, come!"
Angels, beyond the tide,
Waiting to welcome, glide—
Fare thee well, fare thee well, I'm going home.

CONCEITED PEOPLE.

There is a general outcry against conceited people, often raised by those who have a mote, if not a beam, of the same kind in their own eyes. Is there a fault so common?

To begin with. Every man who possesses talent of any description, is charged by his detractors with vanity. If they can find no other fault, they invariably bring forward this one. In many cases it is no more than the truth; but if a conceited genius is a distasteful thing, how much worse is a conceited fool. It is my steadfast belief that for one clever man who rates himself more highly than the world agrees to do, there are twenty, nay, a hundred, dull men who do likewise. Three-fourths of civilized humanity cherish their little private idolatries. Some have tact enough to conceal them; the fools are not suspected of such audacity, but all unite with the remaining fourth in falling upon the poor geniuses, who have at least some excuse for their vanity.

Beauty as well as talent—pretty women as well as clever men—are alike open to the charge, and in my opinion those who are ugly and stupid, too. Do we not all know people who are intensely and obnoxiously proud of their riding, or shooting, or billiard playing; their singing, their painting, their personal fascination, etc.; sometimes with reason, but quite as often without?

When they have no such accomplishments, it is curious to remark what special form their vanity takes. A supposed knowledge of the world, or conversational ability, which is apt to be ridiculously overrated; or perhaps the idea of a subtle personal charm that wins upon everybody. Who has not received the confidences of these latter; how they construe the smallest kindness, the most trifling attention, into warm friendship on the part of their own sex, and into something very like love on the part of the other. I knew a lady who was extravagantly vain of her amiability. She had a settled, calm conviction that no one ever was so good-tempered as herself, and she plumed herself and twittered as complacently as a little bird that never hears a song so sweet as its own.

How many religious people think themselves saints of holiness? They would canonize themselves at once, if they could do so without derogating from a beautiful show of outward humility. Yet they are not always the most charitable, nor always the most unselfish, not always the most high-minded of their order. Far from it.

There are others of a different class who are vain, not of what they can do, but of what they might do if—well, if—a hundred contingencies should occur. People who possess wonderful talents, only, unfortunately they have not been cultivated and brought forward in the world. People who would have been great lawyers, great generals, great novelists, but who hang all their lives on that fatal "if." Consequently, you might remain for ever ignorant of the treasures that lie hidden beneath the unpromising surface, were it not that you are perpetually informed of their existence.

After all, the fault lies greatly with society itself. Society fosters conceit, not only in wise men who have something within them to warrant it, but to a deplorable extent in the majority, the enormous majority of fools. The people who write lame verses, the people who bawl out of tune, the people who cover their walls with their own feeble daubs, exhibit their performances with an air of conscious pride that exasperates you, while social politeness compels you to say "Very pretty," "very nice, indeed," though it may be sorely against judgment and conscience. Sometimes the performer, glowing with pride, will actually ask, "Do you like it?" Is any one bold enough to say in such a case, "Not at all." We all know the story of the lady who said to Dr. Johnson, as she rose from the piano-forte—"That is a very difficult piece;" and the doctor's answer—"Madam, I wish it had been impossible;" but, then, nobody would wish to be considered an ill-mannered bear in society, as the worthy doctor undoubtedly was. There are such things as social lies, and they come perpetually to our lips, whether we will or no, from those I have just mentioned to others that result perhaps from the ill-timed visits of acquaintances who "hope they are not disturbing you." Hereupon you call up a smile, assure them that it is not so, and that you are very glad to see them, all the time wishing they were at the bottom of the sea. What can you do? If you tell them the truth, or let it be perceived in the coldness of your manner, they would be grievously offended, you would not have a friend left.

Beside the need of politeness, there is kindly feeling. You would not wish to wound the feelings of our best friend by telling him his singing is a little short of painful to a musical ear. You feel sorry to see his vanity fed by praise, either from unmusical listeners who know no better, or from kind-hearted friends who like to please him, especially when it costs so little trouble; so when he looks to you for a word of approbation, what can you do but give it? Thus it is that the world encourages the vanity it condemns, even in the poor units of ordinary life.

Many anecdotes are told of Sheridan, illustrative of his wit and extravagance. A good saying is attributed to his son Tom, who being told by his father that he had made his will and cut him off with a shilling, said he was sorry, and immediately added, "You don't happen to have the shilling about you now, sir, do you?" Then there was Sheridan's answer to Lord Lauderdale, on the latter saying he would repeat some joke that the former had told him, "Pray don't, my dear Lauderdale; a joke in your mouth is no laughing matter." One of his practical jokes was taking Dowton's gig to come to town, while Dowton, with all the patience and sturdiness of a dunce, was waiting in the parlor to see him. To show his carelessness in money matters it is related that the butler once found the window frames stuffed with paper to keep them from rattling and, on taking them out saw they were bank notes, which Sheridan had used for this purpose some stormy night and never missed them.

"Dear George," said an Indianapolis young woman, "I am willing to marry you if we have to live on bread and water." "Well," said the enthusiastic George, "you furnish the bread and I'll skirmish around and find the water."

DEATH AND SLEEP.

A correspondent gives the following interesting statements under this head:

A prominent official—or rather a man who had once been prominent—passed out of this life the other day. The physician who attended him, in describing to me the painful scenes attendant upon his deathbed, said: "I have witnessed in the long experiences of my life many deaths; but the great mystery of death only grows upon me as the years advance." He then went on to talk of how the average man meets death. He said that in the majority of cases, where men in dying have physicians in attendance, they pass out of life without being conscious of the great change. They are stupefied by narcotics given them to dull pain, and they die the death of brutes, as this physician says, instead of like men. This medical authority has an idea that the first moment of death comes like the dropping off to sleep, the sleeper not knowing when it comes. He has often experimented with a handkerchief to see if he could ascertain the exact period when he would fall asleep. This he would attempt to do by laying down with a handkerchief in his hand, trusting that when the moment came the relaxation of his hand in dropping the handkerchief would tell him the exact moment when he lost consciousness. But he always failed in the experiment.

In speaking upon this subject of death, he described a most remarkable death bed scene which he witnessed upon the outskirts of Washington. The hero of this occasion was a poor Frenchman, who worked as an ostler for a small inkeeper, who kept a house where hucksters and countrymen found a simple fare and low prices to suit them. This Frenchman lived in a very small house near the inn. He was married, and, with the income of fifteen dollars a month he and his wife managed to live in what they considered comfort. He had had, however, the use of a small patch of land the products of which enabled him to eke out his very moderate income. The time came, after several years of his humble life, that the husband could no more go to his work. A disease of the kidneys, long neglected, seized upon him with a savage hold, so that in a few short days death came very near. The physician who was called was surprised to find this poor man possessing a culture far above the ordinary. The French ostler working for the humble pittance of fifteen dollars a month had in his library well-thumbed works of the best French writers. Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Balzac, and Voltaire, were the the daily companions of this humble foreigner. The physician soon saw that there was no room for his art here—that death could not be averted; but he did not mention this to the sick man. He gave him a potion to make him sleep, and for the time being left him in the care of his young wife, who nursed her husband as tenderly as if he were a young child, and not a full-grown man. A week or so after the first call, the physician visited the Frenchman's little house in the evening. It was late in the fall, and the cool nights had caused the wife to build a cheerful wood fire in the open fireplace of the main room of the house. The Frenchman was found sitting in a large, easy chair in front of the fire. His countenance had upon it an unusually lively expression. He playfully called his wife Marie to him, as he chatted with the physician, and even made her sit on his lap—although such an exertion made him tremble like a leaf. After an hour's chat upon many matters, during which the Frenchman never appeared mentally clearer or more to an advantage, he suddenly checked the talk by saying: "My time has come! Will you please help me to the bed?" The physician hastened to his aid, and gently led the man to the bed. The dying man placed himself squarely upon it, looking straight before him as he called his wife to him. "Good-bye, Doctor! I shall be off in a moment," said he in a strong, clear voice, as he took his little wife in his arms. "Poor little Marie!" added he, in a cheerful voice. "I do believe you are crying! You are young and pretty. You will find some one to care for you when your old man is gone!" Here he took his wife's face between his two trembling hands and kissed her repeatedly. Then he murmured "*adieu!*" and quickly "*au revoir!*" as he gave her a final kiss. At once he became rigid, and exclaimed, in a loud voice: "Stand back all! My father before me, at Waterloo, died with his face to the enemy! I, too, will face the enemy, Death!" He raised his head boldly and looked straight ahead, with the buoyant look of a man who knows not fear; and with this noble look of courage on his face he passed away.

As a class, the physician thinks that the people of culture meet death more firmly than the illiterate ones. Those of higher minds have invariably canvassed the subject of death, and it never comes to them with all the terrors that it does to the people of a lower grade of intellect. The exception to this are the cases of brutes executed for the commission of some crime. The majority of these die calmly, but it is the excitement of the situation and the presence of many spectators that keeps them up. It is also a secret practice, in most penitentiaries, to furnish prisoners who are to be hung with an inordinate quantity of stimulants; so that they are rarely, if ever, in a normal condition when they stand face to face with death on the scaffold. Execute men in secret, without any spectators beyond the necessary officials, or any sickening details published in the newspapers, and executions would have a terror for criminals that would more than double what they have now.

I was present, some years ago, at the execution of Barney Williams—an illiterate Irishman, who had committed one of the most atrocious of possible murders. In his cell, preceding the moment that he was led out to execution, there was one of the most distressing of imaginable scenes. His wife was admitted to say farewell to him. She was a very strong woman—a regular Amazon. In the transports of grief she seized upon her husband—a heavy man, weighing upward of one hundred and seventy-five pounds—and ran around the cell, crying out in a wild wailing voice that made one's blood curdle with sheer dread! If there ever was a scene that could have completely unmanned a man, this was the one of all others. Yet Barney Williams walked out of this cell as calm and collected as if he were going to a dinner instead of to his grave. I never understood this man's nonchalance until I afterward learned that he was filled up to the brim with whiskey and camphor, until he had lost the realizing sense of the situation entirely. He was too drunk to talk even, and so passed over the border. It would be a good question for psychologists, how long it would take the spirit to sober up when once it was fairly launched into the other world!

CONTENT.

BY CHARLES STUART WELLES.

Hast never thou, dear friend, an earnest faith
That some long loved ideal shall prove true?
Sometimes my soul longs for some nameless thing,
Until, I think it even must be real—
For my heart faints beneath its wild desire.
But then I say unto my fainting heart:
Thou hast not lived this other, wondrous dream,
Life holds for thee. Look up, courageous soul,
It is too soon to die, of heart ache, child!
And then I look—to rest my tired eyes,
Upon this nearer world of loveliness—
When lo! e'en as they drooped 'mid other scenes
Do they forget them, in these joys; and rise
To idolize a worthier counterpart,
Which yields yet fondly back, with lingering look
From loving eyes to loving eyes, more love
To feast upon, until—love is content.

Mother Stewart, the projector of the temperance crusade in Ohio, is attracting almost as much attention in England as the pedestrian Weston. She has been received at countless temperance reunions, where tea has been dispensed in perfectly innocuous form, and all the ceremonials common to the brotherhood of Stiggins has been most rigidly observed. She received an unkind cut at one of these reunions from the presiding officer, a certain John Broomhall, J. P., who intimated that the designation of "Mother," by which she is familiarly known in the United States, had better be dropped in England. Why should Mother Stewart not be called Mother Stewart? She was the mother of the Ohio crusade, and is not ashamed of her grotesque progeny. She is a venerable woman, full of piety and zeal; and the title of mother, as one of the most honorable that can be given, becomes her exceedingly.

A SISTER'S INFLUENCE.—"That man has grown among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark. "And why do you think so?" "Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every word." A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years; and the heart of him who has grown cold with its chilling contact with the world will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakes within him the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

TO "MAIMEY" (M'AYMEZ).

A DAMSEL OF FIFTEEN WHO WISHES TO ABBREVIATE HERSELF INTO "MAY."

BY L. W. M. L.

Wilt in *old* French, your childhood's name
Prefers imperious childhood's claim
To love—a claim by most conceded;
But now, half woman grown, you say
"From 'Maimey' I would change to 'May'"—
Pray, then, is love no longer needed?
Or is it that, so rich and wide
Love's streams flow in from ev'ry side,
Your heart fears drowning in affection?
And so your former "*must*," to-day
Subsides into the colder "*may*,"
Which guards your right of some selection?

Well, change to "May,"—howe'er it be—
Since wish of yours is law to me—
But listen, dear, to one condition:
The poet's darling—need I say?—
Becoming thus the poet's "May,"
Must be the May of bard's tradition;
The May long absent from our isles,
The May of sunshine and of smiles,
And happy tears of dew, soon drying;
The debonair and gracious queen,
The summer-hearted; never seen,
But clouds and shadows all went flying.

THE PROPHET OF THE SIERRAS.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Priests and preachers sometimes crossed the fir-crowned battlements that towered between us and the nearest camp—twenty miles away—and they were very welcome.

The former were a noble set of men—hardy, energetic, self-denying men. The Father De Smidts, and their famous class of priests—who endured everything, and asked nothing, would accept nothing—were men who were old then, and had already spent years and years in the Rocky Mountains, or down in Mexico, and who have now mostly passed away, leaving a shining line of light from their cradles to their graves.

Of the preachers I cannot truthfully say so much. They were chiefly young, enthusiastic men of the howling camp-meeting itinerant Methodist branch of Protestants, often impostors, and of the worst possible stamp. Coming without any authority whatever, save a saddle-bag full of tracts and a nasal twang; springing up at the call of the Lord whenever they got tired of the pick and shovel, or, in some cases, the monte-table, they were a shabby set. Men chiefly on their own errand, for whom no church or denomination was responsible. Perhaps they called themselves Methodists because they could more readily impose in that way.

They were always in want of money, and generally received it in abundance, to establish a church at the Forks, the corner-stone of which I believe to this day has not been laid. What provoked the miners, however, was the fact that the priests were forever quartering themselves on "The Widow"—in all the camp the only woman. There might have been a bit of jealousy in this, but I had rather say it was an honest, manly indignation.

There was another kind of preacher visited us once, and only once. Elder Grant he called himself—had his name on a canvas that stretched across the street like the face of a New York egotist asking for office. His text was "The End of the World," and he boldly announced that, from signs in the heavens, and the declaration of Holy Writ, we were then in the last year of the world's existence: that in less than ten months we should be in eternity; and that all things earthly should cease to be. This was startling, to say the least.

"Getting purty close to it, ain't he?" said Poker Bill.

"Getting it down to a scratch," answered the one-eyed man who sat opposite to him in the Howling Wilderness Saloon, as he raked in the double pot on a bluff, with deuces at the head.

No man had ever yet dared go up so close to the brink of eternity, as it were, and look down. Others had fixed the day of final smash up, but it was remote enough to at least let the next year's crop be something of an object. This man was evidently a genius, and a bold one at that. He insisted that it was useless to possess even so much as a second shirt. In this doctrine, however, there were many believers, even before his advent at the Forks.

He was to preach in the Howling Wilderness Saloon, a sort of town hall, and a safe place to rely upon for an audience, so long as the great pine wood fire blazed at the other end of the saloon, and the red-headed barkeeper swung his arms in classical crescents in serving customers, to the right as you entered.

The sermon came, poured out in a doleful howl from a long, hungry Yankee clock-peddler-looking man at the further corner by the fire. Some planks laid across the heads of whisky barrels made a platform on which to stand. A whisky keg in front made a comfortable desk for his notes and Bible.

He seemed very much in earnest. He talked sadly of the sins of men, and deplored the state in which they all so soon were to be summoned for final judgement. At last he broke out in sobs—wept like a woman, this strong, lank-looking man, and buried his face in his handkerchief.

Recovering himself, however, with great effort, he put the handkerchief in his pocket, picked up his hat that sat at his feet on the platform, and solemnly descended and began to pass it round. His long lean face was sad in the extreme; there was a tear in his eye, and he still sobbed bitterly. He reached his hat to the nearest man to the right. Perhaps he was unfortunate in his selection. Sometimes a great deal depended on this. I have known the fortunes of men saved or sacrificed by a single apt expression or false move among these impulsive, fierce men of the mountains.

Elder Grant solemnly held his hat out before the great double-breasted miner, standing before him with his back to the fire. The crowd was watching with the intensest concern. It was evidently a critical moment with the elder. His firm demeanor, his strong face moved only by his great grief for the deplorable state of his fellow men, showed him, at least, a perfect actor, and equal as possible to the occasion.

The miner did not take his hands from his pockets, did not even seem to see that hat held under his nose like a feed trough.

"Ante there!" called out old Snapping Andy from the corner back by the door.

The ice was broken.

"Come to the centre!" cried another, "Chip in and pass the buck."

"Go it blind!" cried a poker sharp, coming forward and casting a deck of cards in the elder's hat.

Just then the Duke arose far back in the corner. Now this Duke was an authority in the Forks, and that was not because he was particularly great, nor particularly good, but it was the whim of the miners to make him a sort of wooden idol, and when he spoke they generally listened. Not that he ever said a wise thing, or ever approached it; can account for it only by supposing that it was their humor.

Very often a fool gets on better in a community than a wiser man. The wise man irks us, gets up a kind of antagonism, while the harmless fool excites no rivalry, and by his very stupidity shows off all our good points to great advantage by the contrast. On the other hand, we are fretted to find ourselves so overshadowed by a wise man that we instinctively declare war in self-defence. On the same principle you often see a brilliant and beautiful woman select a plain, stupid woman as her principal companion. In fact, you may observe that as a rule shrewd women of society invariably have about them plain women—always of good blood and fortune—but women, too, of mediocre beauty and ability.

The Duke stood up, threw back his head, and then settled his chin in his beard, cleared his throat, lifted his finger, and said:

"Elder Grant, you say that the world is a-comin' to an end?"

"Yes, my dear brother, the world is now coming to an end."

"Elder Grant, is not the world round?"

"Yes, my sinful brother, the world is round."

"Then," said the Duke, lifting his finger and towering up to give vehemence to his question—"then, Elder Grant, if the world is round, how in——can it have an end?"

A witty popular auctioneer was selling some valuable pictures, amongst which was a painting representing an old baronial residence, when a rather forward well-known buyer worth plenty of cash, pooh-poohed the picture, adding, "I assure you it is not a bit like the place." The auctioneer, with great presence of mind, replied, "Ah, sir, your opinion is of little consequence. I don't think you can have seen this view of it, as you entered by the back door very likely."

A young married lady of Fayette County, Indiana, recently surprised some friends by moulding the butter for her dinner-table into a fine bust of Shakespeare. Though it was her first effort, and she had no model, the likeness is said to have been very striking.

ODDS AND ENDS.

What is the best day for making pan-cakes? Friday.

What's the best kind of agricultural fair? A farmer's pretty daughter.

What is that which makes everything visible but is itself unseen? Light.

Why is it right B should come before C? Because we *must* B before we C.

Do you know the soldier's definition of a kiss? A report at head quarters.

I live upon my own substance, and die when I have devoured myself. A candle.

Why was Blackstone like an Irish vegetable? Because he was a common tater.

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are Regular, Irregular, and Defective.

Why is a kiss like a sermon? Because it requires two heads and an application.

If a Colt's pistol has six barrels, how many ought a horse pistol to have? Give it up.

If I were to see you riding on a donkey, what fruit should I be reminded of? A pair.

The statue of Livingstone, to be unveiled in Edinburgh, is by Mrs. D. D. Hill, a sister of Sir Noel Paton.

Douglas Jerrold says it is better to be witty and wise than witty and otherwise. Nothing is more significant of men's characters than what they find laughable.—*Goethe.*

"I'd hate to be in your shoes," said a Terre-Haute woman, as she was quarreling with a neighbor. "You couldn't get in them," sarcastically remarked the neighbor.

"Ah, ladies," said an old epicure, as he opened a bottle of wine; "what is more delightful than the popping of a champagne cork?" "The popping of the question," unanimously cried the ladies.

The daughters of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Ministers at Washington, wear thick-soled shoes, plain unpinned-back dresses and heavy old-fashioned cloaks. And they are pictures of health.

In the old record book of a Connecticut church, dated 1702, is this item: "For making a noise in church, Ann Bolton, spinster, is to sit three days in the poor paw, and pay a fine of five shillings."

At a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the not most promising pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

—Some of the Washington papers assert that a prominent officer of the House was some years ago sentenced to the State Prison for life. It is said that the matter is now being quietly investigated, and that the details of the case will soon be published.

A widow has been three times married. Her first husband was named Robb, the second was Robbins, and the third Robbinson. The same door-plate has served for the whole three, and the question now is, what extended name can be procured to fill out the remaining space on it?

New York *Graphic*: "Mrs. Sage, I should like to know whose ferry-boats these are that I tumble over in the hall?" "Ferry-boats, indeed, sir! Those are my shoes! Very polite of you to call 'em ferry-boats!" "Didn't say ferry-boats, Mrs. Sage; you misunderstood me—*fairy boots* I said, my dear friend."

A lady remarked to a popular divine that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so?" said she—"just a little?" "Ah! dear madam," replied the divine, "I am afraid you don't like the sincere milk of the Word." "Yes, I do," said she; "but you know the fashion, nowadays, is condensed milk."

One morning a little four-year old boy lay awake in his crib. His head seemed to be stopped with a cold. After vainly struggling for a while to clear it, he exclaimed, "Mamma, what is the matter with one side of my nose? It won't go."

Legs have I got, but seldom walk.
I backbite all, yet never talk. A flea.

It was in a New Jersey Sunday School. The superintendent approached a youth of color who was present for the first time, and inquired his name for the purpose of placing it on the roll. The good man tried in vain to preserve his dignity when the answer was returned—"Well, massa calls me Cap'n, but my *maiden name* is Moses."

The recognized head of Russian society in Paris just now is the Princess Trubetzkoi—the Aspasia of the Republic, as some of the Parisians call her. Her salon is one of the most frequented in Paris, and recalls the days of the Princess Leiven, except that the latter dabbled in politics, while Trubetzkoi holds herself aloof from all such entanglements.

An old gentleman with white hair attended the Moody and Sankey meetings at the New York Hippodrome lately, and for want of a better seat, took a place at the reporters' table. The reporters were about to request his withdrawal, when he said: "I feel entitled to a place here, because I am the oldest reporter in New York." The old man was Thurlow Weed.

Louis XIV coming from a council with Richelieu, whose opinion had just overruled those of the king, the cardinal stood aside to let the monarch pass. "Are you not the master here?" said the king pushing him angrily. "Go before me." "I can only do so," returned the adroit courtier, taking a torch from one of the pages, "by assuming the duties of the humblest of your servants."

INCONSIDERATE UNKINDNESS.—At a concert in Washington a number of persons came into the hall during a performance, and instead of taking their seats quietly, went on talking, to the great annoyance of their neighbors. They were properly rebuked by Mr. Thomas, the conductor, who rapped his orchestra to silence in one of their finest passages, and said it was evident that the music interrupted conversation.

A similar accident is recorded of Margaret Fuller. Several young men and women near her persisted in laughing and talking during the performance of a symphony of Beethoven. During the interlude, Miss Fuller turned to one of the chief offenders, and said, audibly: "My dear, your conversation is perhaps very interesting, but some of us have paid to hear the music; and don't you think we have a right to enjoy what we have honestly paid for?"

There was no more chattering.

It was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, or at some other palace of the public, that a grave gentleman said to the affable clerk:—

"I am sorry and surprised that you harbor thieves in this house."

"Thieves, sir!" was the reply. "Harbor thieves! What do you mean, sir? Explain, if you please."

"I mean that I had something stolen from me last night by one of your guests."

"We are all exposed to sneak thieves, sir."

"But this was not a sneak thief. It was a guest in the house, and quartered as comfortably as I was."

"This is very extraordinary, sir. What was stolen from you, and at what hour?"

The grave gentleman answered with great sobriety:—

"At two o'clock this morning some most precious sleep was stolen from me by one of your guests, and with a pair of boots."

A NEW TRICK.—There is an old story of a thief who, engaging the landlord of a country tavern in a bet that he could not sit in front of a clock for half-an-hour, beating time with his hands in harmony with the movements of a pendulum, improved the half-hour so secured to him in robbing the house and making off with all the portable valuables. A robbery of a very similar and ingenious character has just been brought under the the attention of the Paris police. Count M. Marchadier, a gentleman of independent means, living at Courbevoi, had as a neighbor a Pole by the of Koratt. M. Marchadier had one day the idea of asking Koratt to photograph him in his garden, and the apparatus was accordingly arranged for the purpose. The Pole, having directed M. Marchadier to fix his eyes immoveble on a given point, and not to stir until he gave him word, slipped into the house and commenced to make up a hasty packet of any article of value he could find about. But it happened that Madame Marchadier, while the Pole was thieving and her husband was remaining "perfectly still," was perched among the branches of a large tree, gathering cherries, and from that elevated post observed through the windows the proceedings of Koratt with great astonishment. Her surprise found vent in words when she observed the Pole making off with his packet through the garden at the top of his speed. This was a *contretemps* upon which the thief had certainly not counted; but he was equal to the occasion, for he promptly removed the ladder by which madame had mounted into the tree, and left her a prisoner among the branches. While M. Marchadier was zealously not moving eye or limb, and wondering who on earth was making an uproar of loud cries somewhere in the neighborhood, M. Koratt was hastening away with his plunder. But his boldness and ingenuity went unrewarded, for M. Marchadier became aware of the real state of things in time to enable the thief to be secured while still in flight and in possession of the property. The police tribunal will arrange the sequel of this adventure.

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The Chinese question is causing great excitement on the Pacific Slope. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the California law prohibiting farther immigration of Chinamen, is unconstitutional, and the state is in consequence greatly excited. It is proposed to send a delegation to Congress to petition for redress. Here is a brief statement of their grievances:

"The committee appointed by the "public authorities of the city of San Francisco to take into consideration the evil of Chinese immigration and matters of relief pertinent thereto, believe that every substantial interest of the Pacific Coast is jeopardized by that unrestricted immigration; that the time is approaching when, if the evil continues unchecked, they will find themselves to an intolerable extent pushed from their vocations and crowded from their firesides by the increasing immigration flowing from China; that the evil has already grown to such proportions as to endanger the public peace and to imperil the security of life and property, and that, steadily growing to more and more alarming proportions, the evil even threatens not only the peace and prosperity of the Pacific coast, but ultimately the best interests of the whole country."

WHAT A BOOM IS.—Doubtless a large number of our citizens are, or soon will be, inquiring what a boom is? Since our State Legislature has brought the matter before the public by its investigation into the allegation that bribery secured the late passage of the "boom bill" in that body. A boom consists of a number of spars fastened together and secured to piers at regular distances, one end of which is attached to the shore, the other end extending up and out into the current of a stream for any required distance, so that it acts as a sort of floating tray to catch all large substances floating on the surface of the water. Persons engaged in cutting timber for rafting above the boom fell their trees, saw off the logs and put their brand or trademark upon them, after which they are hauled or rolled to the bank, and tumbled into the river, down the current of which they float till caught by the boom, when they are collected, each man taking those of his brand, and formed into rafts. It will be observed that the boom is of great advantage to the lumbermen, as they could not profitably take each log cut, and haul it to those previously cut, to be at once added to the slowly growing raft; but, by the aid of the boom, a man cuts till he has tumbled a sufficient number of logs into the stream, when he proceeds to the boom, where his material is all collected and ready to be formed into rafts or sold to other dealers. The objections of the lumbermen are not to the boom but to the high rates charged for boomage.

An elaborate and friendly sketch of Secretary Bristow has been published by *The Louisville Courier-Journal*. It was written by a Republican, and is published for the purpose of showing that Mr. Bristow is so thoroughly a Republican in practice and principle that no consistent Democrat can support him for the Presidency. It show that he was a Republican from the moment of his entry into public life; that while in the Kentucky Senate, during 1863-4-5, he was foremost in a small minority which sustained the General Government in all of its war measures; that he boldly advocated the abolition of slavery and the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment; that he advocated the equal education of white and black children, and that, in short, he has always been a thoroughgoing Republican, a fearless, honest man. It is a record any man would be proud of, and if no consistent Democrat can vote for such a man, his consistency is a stumbling-block he cannot do better than kick out of his way.

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette.]

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Harrisburg, April, 25 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Last night, amidst a silence and attention, not at all characteristic of the House, the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged charges of bribery in connection with the "Boom Bill," was submitted, and read at length. Great expectations were based upon the report, which were by no means realized. Instead of radical action, recommending the expulsion of certain members, as was anticipated, the report was very conservative, stating merely the facts brought out by the evidence, and shifting the responsibility of action thereon entirely upon the shoulders of the House.

By the report a cloud is thrown over the following members and outsiders:

The attention of the House is called to the conduct of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, but the Committee express no opinion upon the same.

The Committee is of the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Knight, of Bucks, was very improper.

That Mr. Thornton of Allegheny, approached both Wise and Buck, members of the House, in such a manner as to lead them to suppose that they could obtain a valuable consideration for their vote against the bill.

Of Mr. Gentner, of Philadelphia, they are not prepared to say that he was guilty of any effort to corruptly influence any of his fellow members.

That W. S. Douglas, a member from Philadelphia, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the House.

That evidence was produced before it, which shows that Emile J. Petroff, a member of the House from Philadelphia, was guilty of a violation of the 27th Section of Article 3d of the Constitution, in reference to bribery.

That Martin F. Lynott, a member of the House from Luzerne County, had also violated the same Section and Article of the Constitution.

The Committee then go on to state that although of opinion that their power does not extent beyond members of the House, they feel they would not be doing justice to themselves did they not call attention to the misconduct of George W. Skinner, Journal Clerk of the House.

Senator Boyer, Jesse C. Hammerman, ex-member of the House, John B. Beck, of Williamsport, F. E. Embick and Peter Herdic, are then each separately arraigned, and charged by the evidence, with corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation on the bill.

The attention of the House is specially called to the conduct of Luther Andrews, of Alba, Bradford County, in sending false telegrams to the members, and calling them away from their seats on the final passage of the bill. The report closes with a recommendation that after the House is done with this testimony, it be referred to the Attorney General for such action as he may see fit.

All the members of the Committee signed the bill with the exception of Reyburn. That gentlemen, however, refused to do so, because he considered the action of the Committee unconstitutional, inasmuch as the parties accused were not allowed to confront their accusers, or given an opportunity of defending themselves. Mr. Reyburn's dissent meets with favor only among the friends of Petroff.

Lynott has few friends, and his ill-timed denial of the accusation of the Committee, in the presence of the House last night, has tended to render them fewer.

The House will consider the report, when printed with the testimony, and lain before the members. This will possibly be about Thursday. Whether the House will take up the responsibility cast upon them by the Committee, remains to be seen.

The minority portion of the Committee appointed by the House last year to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury will most likely submit a report to the House to-morrow morning. This report will substantially deny many of the assertions of the majority report, such as that the Committee was not allowed admission to his books, by the State Treasurer, will have for its object the complete vindication of Treasurer Mackey, and will contain at least one very wholesome recommendation, and that is that a law be passed by the Legislature regulating the manner of appointing all committees of investigation. The report will be signed by representatives Bailey and Cheesman.

The Bituminous Coal Mine Bill, regulating mine ventilation, which consumed so much of the time of the House, has been reached at last upon the Senate Calendar, and is under consideration to-night.

The House is clearing up its calendar very rapidly. All the bills on first reading have been disposed of, and nearly all on second reading pushed forward to await final passage or defeat. B.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—"So the old place has gone up at last," remarked a slangy friend to me yesterday. "Which of the many old places going up these hard times?" said I. "Old Delmonico's," he replied; "went in for my mutual—no go—game closed." I went over to see if it was true. Yes, Delmonico's, one of the ancient landmarks of New York, without mention of which it would be impossible to write the history of the social life, the politics, the business, the journalism, or, indeed any other public phase of existence in Gotham, has passed away. I speak, of course, of the place at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, that which was formerly the Irving House. There is still a Delmonico's down Broad street, where the Wall street gamblers who used to drink champagne now content themselves with rye whiskey and curse the dull times; and there is another Delmonico's up on Fourteenth street, much frequented by the *jeunesse doree*, in great request for grand dinners, charmingly convenient for fellows who like to feed other fellows' wives, and famous for the bland and innocent grace with which the waiters are capable of presenting a bill for seven dollars for a pickle and a glass of milk. But the Chambers street place was frequented by merchants, politicians, editors, serious people generally who could, and did, afford to pay well for choice things to eat and drink, and its passing away will be regretted by many.

LAWYER'S FEES

are a matter of considerable interest to the public just at present. O'Conor's enormous charges for Mrs. Forrest's divorce have only recently been published, close upon them came the announcement of an allowance of $600,000 counsel fees in the Tweed suits, then an instance wherein a lawyer charged $6,000 for merely arguing one motion, now another, wherein an attorney claims $7,000 as his fee for obtaining a $60,000 judgment. In short, since the subject has begun to be stirred, the revelations of legal rapacity are such as to inspire a general horror of the law. As the system now prevails the sum at issue in a suit must be a gigantic one or the winner of it is likely to find it insufficient to pay his lawyer. And yet leading members of the bar seem to feel themselves in duty bound to defend these outrageous practices. From their point of view there is nothing that does not of right belong to the lawyer—except that which is simply impossible for him to get. To paraphrase a text, "the earth is the lawyers', and the fullness thereof." One good result of this expose is the encouragement of a movement started not long since among some leading merchants for the adoption of private arbitration in place of suits at law for the settlement of all business differences. Should any considerable number of business men subscribe to this new system, the lawyers will soon be glad to abate their demands and learn to be content with profits more nearly like those of other professional men, instead of rating one legal practice worth as much as four preacherships, six editorships, or five doctors' practices.

Speaking of

BIG BUSINESS,

what do you think of the magnitude of a concern that pays in ten years $13,753,097.41 government taxes? That is what the famous tobacco manufacturers, P. Lorillard & Co., of this city have done. The firm has been in existence since 1760, and is now the most extensive in this country in this line of business. Within the last five years past its sales of plug tobacco alone amounted to $14,549,161, and its various brands of smoking tobaccos, "familiar as household words" all over the world, to I don't know how many millions more. Recently, to guard against imitations and forged labels by which rival manufacturers are forcing upon the market large quantities of inferior goods as of Lorillard manufacture, this firm has adopted a novel protection in the shape of a small metal tag, very much like a silver dime, which is attached to every plug of genuine Lorillard tobacco.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL,

like Banquo's ghost, "will not down." The sixty days allowed for the putting in of evidence to the Advisory Council's Scandal Bureau have expired, and no material has been offered for it to work upon, the accusers of Beecher refusing to recognize a body organized, as they believed, solely to "white-wash" the clerical sinner. The formality of declaring him innocent will now be smoothly and easily gone through with. But it will not clear Brother Beecher in popular estimation. Frank Moulton is still pressing his dangerous suit against him, by an appeal from Judge Dykeman's decision, which is to be argued before the Supreme Court on the 8th of May. Another danger looms up in the person of the Rev. Lyman H. Johnson, who was "fired out" of the Congregational Church ten years ago for hinting that Brother Beecher was not quite a saint, and who now comes to the front again with an earnest determination to prove he was right then.

BLOOD.

A monastery over in Hoboken has just received from Rome a vial of St. Benedict's blood and some fragments of his precious bones, all duly attested genuine. If there is anything in the doctrine of a resurrection of the body, what a lot of bother there will be at the Judgment Day collecting these old saints, whose particles are scattered all over the globe, and too often, it is to be feared, under wrong labels.

HARD UP.

Edward Eddy's widow, Henrietta Irving, appeals to public charity for help, and blames the Masonic fraternity, of which her husband was a member, for not supporting her. For this seeming neglect, however, her husband only was to blame, as he, while living and prosperous, neglected his masonic duties. I am happy to know, however, that since her wants were made known, Masons have individually contributed liberally to relieve her of the pressure of want.

CHESS.

Bird, the Englishman who came over here to teach Americans how to play chess, ranks fifth among the players who participate in the tournament still going on. He hasn't so much to say about "how we do it in the old country, you know." SANS NOM.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

The Chinese question in California is in a curious state. At the great meeting of 25,000 people in San Francisco last week resolutions were passed declaring "that the majority of the immigrants are coolies, in bondage to secret organizations more powerful than our courts, and held in servitude to debt—a slavery only terminable at the will of masters over whom our laws have no control," and that "the presence of these people in our midst has a tendency to demoralize society and minister to its worst vices; it aids to corrupt and debauch our youth, and the labor of this servile class comes in direct competition with the labor of American citizens; it degrades industrial occupation, drives white labor from the market, multiplies idlers and paupers, and is a menace to Christian civilization." This is tolerably unambiguous.

The very next day the Six Chinese Companies, the importers of almost all the Chinese in this country, issued a calm manifesto, declaring, in behalf of the Chinese and for their sakes, that further immigration ought, if possible, to be prevented. They declare that the coolies are induced to come by the hope of sudden wealth; that they are very poor and many of them half starving; "a day without work means a day without food," and they are unable to return to China. The Six Companies say, with a politeness which the American meeting failed to imitate:

Now this honorable country is discussing [the importance of prohibiting the further emigration of the Chinese. This is very good indeed. First, because it will relieve the American people of trouble and anxiety of mind; secondly, the Chinese will no longer be wanderers in a foreign land. Both parties will thus be benefitted. Our Six Companies have year after year sent letters discouraging our people from coming to this country, but the people have not believed us and have continued to come. The white laboring men of this country are very angry because the Chinese obtain employment which they claim belongs to white men alone, and so they hate the Chinamen, sometimes throw stones at them, sometimes strike them on the street, and constantly curse them. The Chinese people cannot return such treatment in the same kind, lest other nations hearing of such things should ridicule the laws of this honorable country as of no use.

That is very tolerable sarcasm for an ignorant heathen. Then the Six Companies propose a cure for all troubles, as follows:

And now if the American people do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty, or why not limit the number of immigrants on each steamer to a very few. Then more would return and fewer would come, and not ten years would elapse before not a trace of the Chinaman would be left in this great and honorable country. Would not that be well indeed. But let there be counsel and consideration. Now, let the Government of the United States propose to the Government of China a repeal or change of the treaty prohibiting the people of either country from crossing the ocean, then shall we Chinese forever remain at home and enjoy the happiness of fathers, mothers, wives, and children, and no longer remain strangers in a strange land. Then the white laborers of this country shall no longer be troubled by the competition of the Chinese, and our Chinese people no longer be subjected to the abuses and indignities now daily heaped upon them in the open streets of this so-called Christian land. If this can be accomplished we Chinese will continually offer to the virtue of this honorable country our deepest gratitude and thanks.

Tally one for John Chinaman!—*Graphic.*

—The Ohio General Assembly closed a session of 101 days, the shortest session for 15 years.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the Board.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Centennial Board of Finance was held last Thursday, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas H. Dudley called the meeting to order, and Hon. William S. Stokley was elected chairman and Mr. George L. Buzby secretary. Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, submitted the annual report of the Board. The report is as follows:

The report of the second year of our operations was submitted to you on the 22d of April, 1875.

Then the general outline of the work had been determined, and some portions of it had been entered upon. On the opening of the third year the public mind was filled with apprehension as to our success, but that faith which had previously nerved your Board continued to animate it, and at this moment, with every obstacle surmounted, and on the eve of a successful close of this work, the third annual report is submitted.

During the year, in every part of a widely-spread organization, the greatest activity has prevailed.

The Treasurer's accounts will show the receipts of money and their sources. The most diligent efforts failed to provide means equal to our wants, but on application to the Congress of the United States they were supplemented by an appropriation of one million five hundred thousand dollars. According to approximate estimates for our expenditures, we have enough provided to cover every expense up to the day of opening.

Under the law the payments by the United States will not be completed before the 1st of July next, and those by the State of Pennsylvania not until a much later day.

This makes it impossible to announce, as we desired to do, on the 10th of May, that every obligation had been discharged. Aid from the States, beyond that acknowledged in the last report as given by Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has been received during the year, in the form of subscriptions to the stock, from Connecticut and New Hampshire to the amount of ten thousand dollars each.

Although our plans were projected on a very large scale, the demands made upon us for increased accommodations have been very great. Scarcely a department is without an annex to its original building, and in that of Art one is added of more than double the capacity of the original. These have caused delay in the final completion of our bond. A still greater embarrassment is attributable to the late moment at which several of the States began the building for their special accommodation.

Notwithstanding these hindrances to our progress, our buildings and grounds are in an unusual state of forwardness as compared with those of other International Exhibitions at a corresponding time; nor will they prevent the punctual observance of the appointed day for opening, the 10th of May.

The press has been so faithful in its descriptions of the condition of the grounds and of the buildings, and the duties of our Building Committee are so overwhelming at this moment, that an official description of them, and a detailed statement of their cost must be reserved for a future report. We forbear to anticipate your verdict on their character. The approbation which has been bestowed on them, at home and abroad, we trust foreshadows the approval of those to whom we are immediately responsible.

So many agencies are in action, drawing the various parts of our preparatory work to a close, that it is impossible to speak other than approximately of the outlay. We see no reason to vary the estimate heretofore made, which was eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, from the beginning to the final winding up. It must be borne in mind that the expenditure incident to an Exhibition on so large a scale can, in advance, only be given conjecturally.

The whole outlay will be provided from the following sources:

State of Pennsylvania	$1,000,000
City of Philadelphia	1,500,000
Concessions, gifts and interest	500,000
Stock subscriptions	2,500,000
Appropriation by the United States	1,500,000
	$7,000,000

As this shows a deficiency of one million five hundred thousand dollars, that amount must be supplied from admission fees.

Assuming that our present assured means are equal to the payment of everything up to the opening, and that for the expenses of the Exhibition until the final winding up of its affairs there will be required one million five hundred thousand dollars from the receipts for admission fees, then whatever sum beyond that shall be realized from admissions, together with the value of the materials after its close, will be applicable to the repayment of the capital stock and the United States appropriation; the interests of the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia being represented by their respective buildings, the Machinery, Memorial and Horticultural Halls. We shall not venture to speculate on the extent of the receipts.

The available space in all the buildings is disposed of. The representations from foreign nations will be larger, and their exhibits of greater interest and larger value that were anticipated; and those from our country, although not forming a perfect representation of it in all its parts, will be very general and of great interest. In every respect the Exhibition will far exceed the expectation of its projectors, and present a study worthy of the attention of the most cultivated minds of the age. Its educational value cannot be overestimated. Its influence as a commemoration must be most salutary.

It has been our aim to afford every facility to the exhibitors. Every suggestion to that end made by the Director General has been carried out; where arrangements, made after great deliberation, were found to need modification, that modification was immediately made.

A terminal system of a most perfect character was adopted after a thorough study of the subject. It was designed to prevent confusion in the receipt and distribution of the exhibits, and avoid delay and personal inconvenience to the exhibitors, but it was to have been in the greater part at their expense.

The want of such an arrangement produced indescribable confusion and delay at Vienna.

In practice it was found in some cases to prove a burdensome cost. The whole expense of the receipt and distribution was then assumed by us, and that service is now rendered gratuitously. This policy will meet your approval.

The conveniences within our boundaries leave nothing to be desired. Cafes in the buildings and restaurants without are liberally provided. A department for Public Comfort will furnish private dressing rooms and lavatories, with every facility for the keeping and transit of baggage from one point to another within the grounds; rolling chairs will be in readiness at convenient places for the carriage of those who prefer to use them in passing through the grounds and the buildings; rail cars will be constantly traversing a route in easy proximity to all points of interest; a lift will place those who wish to have a bird's eye view of the miniature city on an elevated point; a safe deposit company has a position in the Main Building, which will, on its own responsibility, take charge of valuables for those whose convenience may be promoted by its employment; the Centennial National Bank has an office for the use by exhibitors and visitors as a place of deposit for money, the negotiation of letters of credit, the conversion of foreign gold, the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, and it has also in its charge the sale of our Centennial medals, which are designed to be a memento of the occasion, and are authorized and protected by the laws of the United States.

Aerated waters of different kinds will be in abundance in all the buildings and on the grounds.

A dairy will freely supply fresh milk and other products; the flowing fountain of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and several of our own will supply pure water, whilst in a more luxurious way, cooled by ice, it will be furnished by the Sons of Temperance, Grand Division of Pennsylvania, under a beautiful booth, and in the same attractive condition it will be abundantly provided at many points.

A guide book of the grounds and city has been prepared with care for the use of visitors, and a concession has been granted to the Centennial Catalogue Co. Limited, for the publication of an official catalogue, and its exclusive sale within the Exhibition grounds.

As the company has exhibited a most commendable liberality by the payment of one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege, it is with deep mortification that we have learned that attempts are making by others who have paid nothing, and can only get their materials irregularly, and have no right of sale within the grounds, to deprive that company of the advantages which its enterprise and so large an outlay honorably entitled it to.

Settees will be found through the buildings and grounds as a momentary relief for the weary.

Due attention has been given to the provision of an efficient and adequate force, under the care of gentlemen of experience, for the protection of persons and property, and the observance of good order; and it is with no ordinary gratification that we avail of this opportunity to express to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia and the Commissioners of Fairmount Park our grateful acknowledgments for their efficient and cheerful co-operation in this and every other way in which their aid could be given to us.

As it was not possible to allow encampments within the Exhibition grounds, other than for the West Point Cadets, in whose favor an exception was made, the Governor of Pennsylvania has provided suitable accommodations by which the citizen soldiery of the United States can assemble in their vicinity. The military organizations throughout the country will be largely represented here and their assembling promises to form an interesting feature in connection with the Exhibition.

The approaches to the Exhibition are numerous and convenient. They are remarkable in this, that steam and horse railroads touch our several points of access, whether from the city or places outside of it. Visitors from a distance can come directly to the grounds. Through liberal arrangements, made by the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, cars traversing other roads run directly into their depots, which are immediately in connection with the Exhibition grounds. Great care has been taken that, in this and many other ways, needless expenses may be avoided. Every one who can compass a visit in a day and avail of a railroad for the purpose need not incur any other charge than the entrance fee. In this connection, we regret to have to state that many expressions of disappointment have reached us because the railroad companies have fixed their excursion rates from distant points at three-quarters fare. The opinion is universal that half fares would be more remunerative, and that on so peculiar an occasion, when all the people, who possibly can, desire to unite in so interesting a commemoration as that about to be held, the great trunk lines might well conform to it.

At one moment great anxiety was felt lest there should be a scarcity of accommodations for visitors. It has been entirely removed. Hotels of very large capacity have been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Exhibition and throughout the city. Old ones have been enlarged, and by the agency of an enterprising association very large numbers of private dwellings, of which Philadelphia has sixty thousand more than any other American city, have been utilized for the purpose; so that under no probable circumstances can any inconvenience occur for want of comfortable accommodations.

The strongest assurance is also felt that the charges will be moderate.

In the arrangements connected with the entrance and exit of visitors, exhibitors and employees, the greatest simplicity has been aimed at. Each class will use special gates. The ticket for the visitors will be a *fifty cent note*, and if not in the possession of the visitor it can be obtained in exchange for other money at an office near each gate of entrance. Children pay the same as adults. To vary from a uniform price entails so many inconveniences as to forbid it. Fifty cents for nine hours visit to a museum of the product of the world, distributed among beautiful buildings and on grounds of surpassing attractions, must be satisfactory to every one. Such exhibitors and employees as are required on the grounds will be furnished with special tickets. Properly authorized representatives of the press, within reasonable limits, will be recognized as entitled to free admission.

When the appropriation was made by Congress to the Centennial Board of Finance, a bond was required in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the faithful application of the money by the President and Treasurer of this Board. Without their knowledge, by the spontaneous action of one hundred citizens of Philadelphia, a bond was furnished and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This act, so grateful to the gentlemen whose fidelity it assured, must be long remembered to the honor of those whose delicate and generous evidence of their confidence and friendship was thus so unexpectedly manifested.

For constant and efficient aid, we are greatly indebted to the Women's Centennial Executive Committee. Their ceaseless and most successful efforts are worthy of the strongest commendation. To all others who have devoted themselves to the Centennial cause, or in any way have promoted it, we can only express the hope that a consciousness of their disinterested labors will bring them that reward which is the only return desired by those who are more immediately engaged in your service.

So much has been done by the city authorities for the improvement of the neighborhood of the Exhibition grounds and approaches to them, and in every other reasonable way, that the thanks of the whole community are eminently due them.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1875, TO THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1876.

RECEIPTS.	
Capital Stock.	
Amount paid for installments by stockholders	$2,132,140 20
Donations.	
From various sources	55,808 60
Women's Building Fund	
Donations for the erection of the Women's Building	31,161 46
Medal Account.	
For sale of medals	15,118 72
Miscellaneous Receipts.	
For interest on deposits..$27,677 78	
Water rents..........2,752 37	
Sale of old materials, rents, transfers, etc..........3,818 22	
	34,248 37
Concession Account.	
On account of contracts for concessions	193,250 00
State of Pennsylvania.	
Towards erection of the Permanent Building	513,343 73
City of Philadelphia.	
For the erection of Centennial Buildings	1,190,085 55
United States.	
On account of appropriation of February 16, 1876	500,000 000
Treasurer of the United States.	
Refunded for amount advanced for memorial certificates	24,500 00
Transportation Department	
On account of terminal charges	5,407 17
Temporary Loans.	
Amount borrowed	380,000 00
	$5,103,063 25
PAYMENTS	
Centennial Buildings and Grounds.	
On account of buildings and for grading, drainage, and laying out grounds water-works, gas mains, machinery, plans, salaries of engineers and architects, clerks, printing, advertising, stationery, and all other charges incident to said buildings and grounds	$4,178,101 44
United States Centennial Commission.	
For salaries, clerk hire, printing, advertising, plans and other charges	246,225 01
Centennial Board of Finance.	
Salaries, clerk hire, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, commissions to agents, fire and police department, and other charges and expenses	190,396 96
Memorial Medals.	
For dies, bullion, coinage, cases, etc.	22,898 55
Temporary Loans.	
Paid on account of money borrowed	140,000, 00
Treasurer of the United States.	
Advanced for engraving and printing memorial certificates	24,500 00
Balance on deposit in banks	291,425 76
Cash in office	3 1 53
	$5,103,063 25

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN WELSH, President.
FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
April 19, 1876.

Mr. C. J. Hoffman moved that the report be accepted and referred to the incoming Board. Agreed to.

Mr. John Price Wetherill offered a list of 100 persons nominated by the United States Centennial Commission, from whom 25 Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance were to be chosen. It was agreed to go into an election for Directors. Messrs. George Morrison Coates and W. W. Justice were appointed judges and Messrs. Thomas W. Price and J. E. Mitchell tellers.

The meeting then adjourned and the balloting for Directors was held:

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Board: From Philadelphia, John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, Daniel M. Fox, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Edward T. Steel, John Wanamaker, John Price Wetherill, Henry Winsor, Amos R. Little, John O. James; Thos. H. Dudley, New Jersey; A. S. Hewitt, New York; William L Strong, New York; John Cummings, Massachusetts; John Gorham, Rhode Island; Charles W. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Robert M. Patton, Alabama; John S. Barbour, Virginia; J. B. Drake, Illinois; George Bain, Missouri.

—A North Carolina paper is "reliably informed" that a man living near Flat Fork Church, Stanley county, in that State, had a presentiment that if he would dig up the ground near a certain rock on his land, he would find something valuable. Upon digging a pit about four feet deep, he found a basket filled with gold and silver coin. The basket seems to have been placed there many years ago by some unknown person.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street. (South Side),
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977

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS,
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ALL operations of the profession performed with promptness and in a manner to defy competition. Teeth carefully filled from 50c. to $1.00. Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted on all the different bases, now in use, from $5.00 to $20.00. All work warranted.
DR. J. W. STOUGHTON,
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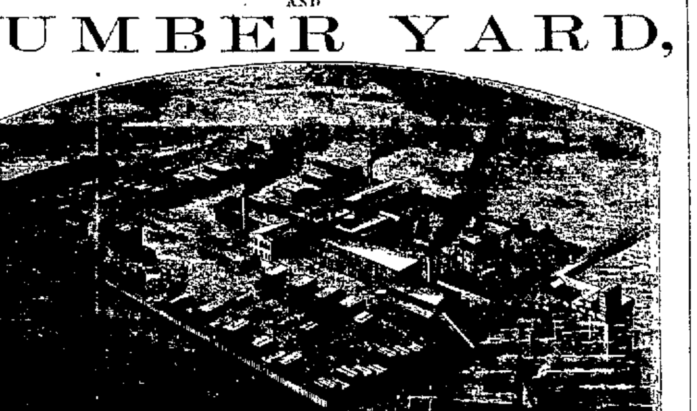
PHILADELPHIA.
321

Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE
Steam Saw Mill
AND
LUMBER YARD,



COAL, SAND AND LIME WHARF,
TACONY, PHILADELPHIA.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS:
NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc. Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The best quality of Lehigh Coal, kept under cover, and delivered at city prices. Sand, Lime and Building Materials, furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS,
Tacony, Philadelphia.
T. W. SOUTH, Superintendent. 253

John Moore & Co.,
HAVE BUILT UP THEIR BUSINESS BY FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.
WE ALLOW OF NO misrepresentation!
We have one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS!
We have the very *lowest prices!*
We have DRESS GOODS in variety!
We have a BLACK GOODS Department!
We have CASSIMERES in variety!
We have MUSLINS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, TOWELINGS!
We have NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS CHEAP!
We ask the READERS of this paper to call and see for themselves the GREAT VARIETY and the LOW PRICES WE ASK FOR DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
and by so doing, oblige, &c.,
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
311 517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

GILMOUR, HARTZELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Main and Sellers Streets, Frankford, Pa.
AGENTS for Siddall's Cold and Hot Water Soaps, Flour, Feed, Grain and Salt of all kinds, constantly on hand. 237

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
OF THE
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas.
RETAIL STORES:
832 Arch Street, 21 South Second Street, 269 North Ninth Street, and N. W. corner Eleventh and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. 960

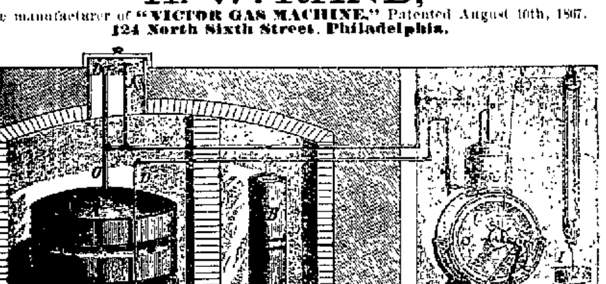
TURNER & PEARSON,
NEW AND CHEAP
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen,
607 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
FIRST DOOR BELOW THE THEATRE. 70

A. B. CONGDON & CO.,
No. 4525 and 4527 Lackawanna Street, Frankford,
FRANKFORD,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL FIXTURES,
BRONZES, &c. Also manufacturers of the CRYSTAL LIGHT SAFETY LAMP. Old fixtures refinished equal to new at moderate prices. 267

JAMES HEARD,
Tin Slate and Sheet Iron Worker.
METALLIC ROOFING, GUTTER TIN AND SPOUTING.
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES, FIRE BRICKS AND GRATES.
House Furnishing Goods in general. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, Jobbing promptly attended to. CUCUMBER PUMPS
131 and 133 CHURCH STREET,
252 Corner Tackawanna Street, near Railroad Station, FRANKFORD.

CHARLES LIGGINS,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
STERLING AND COIN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Canes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses,
WEDDING RINGS, PRESENTS, &c.,
1046 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. 980

A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE." Patented August 10th, 1867.
124 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.



ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
Refer to the following well-known parties using them: C. W. & J. Peirce, Bristol, Pa.; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 65.

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
Is elegantly fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4607 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

Removed from 729 Market Street below Eighth.
C. L. COMFORT.
Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c.; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
No. 17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 260

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 506 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161

THORNTON BROTHERS,

MARBLE WORKERS,
4757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

THE
Paris Scouring and Dyeing Emporium.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLACE IN THE CITY.
161 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN M. NEURATH, ... Proprietor.
Gentlemen's clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Altered to the latest fashion. Ladies Silk Dresses, Morie Antique, Opera Cloaks and Woolen Fabrics, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Piano and Table Covers cleansed and Dyed by an entirely new process, which is superior to anything yet known to the public. 188

Philadelphia.

New Retail Carpet Store,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & JAMES DOBSON
Are Offering to the Public
A FULL AND HANDSOME LINE
OF
AMERICAN CARPETS,
Made by them at the Falls of Schuylkill Carpet Mills,
COMPRISING
WILTON'S, BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPERFINES,
RUGS, MATS, Etc., Etc.
5-Frame Body Brussels at $2.00; - - - usual price, $2.40.
Tapestry Brussels at $125; - - - - usual price, 1.40.
Best Quality Extra Superfine, All-Wool, New Colorings and Patterns, at $1.00; - - - usual price, 1.25.
FURNISHING HOTELS A SPECIALTY. 304

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store,
We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of
FURNITURE, { FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, { FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, { BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, &c.,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.
INGRAINS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.
HALL AND STAIR, 40c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A large assortment of new and handsome Patterns, at
GREEN'S Old Reliable Carpet Store,
823 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Second Carpet Store above Vine, [965] PHILADELPHIA

D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church.
65 PHILADELPHIA.

Ready Made Dress Suits
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT
MADAME M. D. CAHILL'S
Parlor Show Rooms,
1216 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1216
After the New York style (where all the most Fashionable establishments of this character are located up-stairs), these parlors are on the second floor, front room, and easy of access. Suits guaranteed in 24 hours. Special attention given to private orders. Prices to suit the times. 189

Ξάνθος
(TRADE MARK)

or write to

RHEUMATISM

is a disease that afflicts over 25 per centum of the human race. Although most every effort heretofore made in the treatment of this disease has been to allay the present suffering—trusting to luck to effect a cure. DR. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., after years of research, now present to the public the only

SCIENTIFICALLY

prepared articles in the market. The disease is treated externally by means of the Liniment, which, when properly applied reduces the swelling, relieves the tension and removes the inflammation, the cause of pain in a very short time, thus restoring freedom of movement and elasticity to the joints. The disease being a blood poison, of a peculiar nature, is

TREATED

internally by means of the Pills and Elixir—alternating one with the other according to Directions. To effect a permanent cure, the Pills and Elixir must be used in conjunction with the Liniment.

Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Weakness, Paralysis, Softening of the Brain, Chorea, and all WEAKNESSES caused by the LOSS OF NERVE POWER cured by the use of

"P. Ot. P."

"Ask for Griffen's Rheumatic Remedies, they all bear our trade-mark and signature, and are put up *securely*. Price, $1.00 each; forwarded to any part of the United States by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.25.

For Sale by all reputable Chemists throughout the world. Ask for them.

Dr. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., No. 114 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, (with stamp)

and mention paper.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, April 27, 1876.

☞THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, April 26th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEANS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'sday, Apr. 20	37	69	57
Friday, " 21	48	67	64
Saturday, " 22	44	62	56
Monday, " 24	50	53	48
Tuesday, " 25	44	47	44
Wed'day, " 26	41	58	57

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 5.45 and 10.45, A. M., 3.30, and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 2.30, 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.00, A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 7.00 and 11.45 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST—Arrives 9.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15 and 8.00, A. M., 1.30 and 3.30, P. M.; arrives 11.45, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M., arrives 9.45 A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A. M.

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B. D. R. R.—Closes 7.15 A. M.; arrives 4.30 P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30 A. M; closes 10.00 A. M.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

Thomas W. Trego, the assignee of Benjamin Smith, has advertised the Seminary buildings for rent during the present summer. This is one of the best adapted buildings for boarding that can be found anywhere near. Last summer the rooms were all taken and many applicants were turned away owing to the want of room for their accommodation. The opportunity offered to any person who should lease this establishment, for making money is a good one, and we have no doubt he would soon have the house filled for the summer. The grounds surrounding are beautiful and many other buildings are connected with it, tending to afford amusement to those who so desired.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis has been confined to the house for the last week, suffering with a very severe and painful affliction in his side. Gen. Davis has labored very hard during the past winter preparing his history of Bucks county for the press, and we are very sorry to find him now suffering when he is about to reap the fruits of his labor, so well spent. From last reports we are very glad to learn that the General is recovering.

The Doylestown National Bank has had a new door put to their vault. This door is made of iron and is nearly a foot and a half square. It was made by Ferring & Co., Philadelphia. The lock is made in such a manner as to be opened only at a certain time. After it is locked no one can gain admittance into the vault until the time has passed when it should be opened. It is said that this combination lock has never been successfully operated upon by burglars.

Henry T. Darlington is going to build another new addition to his office. The new building is to be three stories in height, and to be finished in the very best style. The counting office will be on the first floor and the private sanctum of the editor, on the second, and the third will be used as a library for the use of the employees and visitors in general. When this is completed Mr. Darlington will have one of the finest and handsomest offices in the county.

The North Penna. Railroad have finally arranged for the running of an evening train to this place. This has long been needed. People going from here to the city are obliged to start from the business portion of the town about half past three in order to reach the N. P. R. R. depot in time to catch the train for home. This train is to leave the city at 6.30 and come to Lansdale where it connects with a train direct to Doylestown. Hereafter people will have a whole day in the city,—they can leave in the 7 o'clock train in the morning and arrive home about a quarter to eight in the evening. We feel confident that this train will carry more people during the summer than any other train running to this place. We only hope that it will be continued after the summer is past.

Henry C. Michener delivered his lecture in Lenape Hall, last Thursday night. The subject was "The Footfalls of the Inventors." This lecture has been delivered at different places throughout the county and always well received. The attendance upon this occasion was not large, but was composed of the regular lecture going people of our town, and we are safe in saying that it was very much appreciated. The proceeds are to be used for the Reformed church.

Court convened this week, and it being the April term, the attendance was not very large. Generally there are a great number of persons who, having nothing else to do, attend the whole week, but at this season of the year nearly every one is busy, especially the farmers. Stephen Yerkes, of Warminster was selected as foreman of the grand jury. The Court adjourned about half-past four on Monday, there being no bills found by the grand jury. The Court will probably be in session all the week.

Warminster Notes.

Wm. Spogell, Sr., has sold his farm situated in Warminster, and near Ivyland, to his son Edward, who has occupied the place for some few years past.

Comly Fetter, now teaches at the Prospect Hill school below Johnsville, no other change of teachers has been made in Warminster.

Pierre Vaupell, has entered in partnership with Joseph B. Yerkes, Jr., in the real estate business at Hatboro.

John Yerkes of Washington, D. C. has been on a visit among friends and relatives near Davisville.

Stephen Edwards, house painter, has moved to Ivyland, where he will carry on business as heretofore.

Theodore Everett has moved his family from Warminster to Philadelphia.

Mahlon Keller, of Philadelphia, has purchased the Frog Hollow hotel of Wm. Lugar near Warrington square, and has moved thereto. Wm. Lugar, the present occupant had a vendue of his personal effects on Saturday last, and is about to move to Hatboro.

Robert Mullen of Hartsville, was arrested on Friday April. 7th, on charge of larceny, he was conveyed to jail on the following day by Constable Knight, and has since obtained bail for his appearance at court.

James Horner, of Hartsville, lost a valuable horse about three weeks ago.

Wm. W. Walton, blacksmith of Hartsville, left that village last week rather suddenly, it is reported that he moved to Yardleyville. William settled with his debtors but not with his creditors.

George Brown says his case has been settled and will not come to a trial, his wife Annie has left for parts unknown. George says she will return.

Ezra P. Carrell Sr., has moved into his new residences on the Mearns road Warminster.

Attleboro' Notes.

Silver is beginning to find its way over the country and we shall soon hear the click of the precious metal resounding on the counters of the tradesmen and in the pockets of the buyers. Well it sounds very nice, but give us a pocket full of greenbacks and we will not grumble about the silver.

The opening of the new line between New York and Philadelphia and the West, will take place on Thursday, April 27th. The fortunate ones will leave Berks street, Philadelphia, at 8.45 A. M., and proceed to Hopewell where President Johnson of the N. J. Central will take charge of the Philadelphia excursionists and conduct through to New York City and around the bay, while Messrs. Knight and Ludwig will return, having in charge the New York excursionists to the Centennial grounds. Dr. Samuel Lovett, of this place, is one of the favored ones, and intends taking the trip.

A train, containing several officials of both companies passed over the road on Sunday last, making in places, very fast time.

Samuel Eastburn's new house will be finished and handed over to him by Oliver Neeld, the contractor, some time this week, and Samuel will move right in and occupy his little cottage, which has more conveniences for its size than any we have seen.

The station erected at Langhorne consists as yet of a platform 128 feet long, with no roof or covering over it. Improvements will soon be commenced at Langhorne, a stable will be put up large enough to accommodate several horses and carriages.

Hulmeville Notes.

On Friday, 21st, inst., the jury appointed to view the proposed road—leading from the Hulmeville and Attleboro' road, a short distance from the borough line, to Langhorne station—met, and, after carefully surveying it, reported in favor of it, but would not grant damages.

At the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A. the subject for debate—"Resolved, That Republican government is better in theory than practice?"—was ably discussed by the members.

To-morrow (Friday) a special election is to be held in our borough for the adoption or rejection of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the several boroughs throughout the Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kerosene oil, and water tax."

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this Friday evening, will be a sort of jubilee, every one being expected to participate. The meetings will last throughout the next month, but the regular routine of business will not be followed.

HERE AND THERE.

—Theatres are not profitable in St. Louis.

—Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be seriously ill.

—Bristol will celebrate her second Centennial in 1881.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons has sailed from San Francisco Bay.

—A colored dramatic company is travelling in New England.

—Check reins and blinders are going out of fashion in England.

—Dr. Kenealy, the Tichbone claimant's counsel, is coming to this country to lecture.

—No English nobleman can put up at a Buffalo hotel without paying cash in advance.

—Columbia, Tenn., with a population of 6,000, lost but twenty-four by death last year.

—The Austro-Hungarian Empire has 1,801 mining establishments, which employ 87,431 men.

—In the department of the Loire, France, over 12,000 women are employed in the glove trade.

—Barney Williams, the actor, died on Tuesday in New York after an illness of several weeks.

—Robert Lincoln, the President's son is mentioned for Secretary of State on the Illinois ticket.

—The St. Louis *Republican* calls for a city ordinance to force tramps to earn their bread and butter.

—Only sixteen women improved the opportunity to vote at the recent city election at Laramie, Wy.

—General McClellan will succeed Colonel Jenkins in the command of the Fifth Maryland regiment.

—It is rumored that the Lieut. Governor of Ohio will board in Bristol during the Centennial Exhibition.

—Three large omnibuses passed through Bristol last Saturday, en route for Philadelphia and the Centennial.

—The 200th anniversary of the burning of Providence, R. I., by the Indians, was celebrated on the 10th inst.

—A bullion yield of $31,150,000 is promised from the Utah mines this year, more than half of which will be silver.

—North Clarendon, Vt., has voted that there shall be no praying or reading of the Bible in its schools for a year.

—Anna Dickinson's wardrobe is said to be the most elegant which has ever been prepared in this country for the stage.

—The name of Robert C. Beatty should have been given last week as one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal Church.

—Gov. Rice, with his staff and an escort of the Boston lancers and cadets, will attend the opening ceremonies of the Centennial.

—Dom Pedro's wife is a little bit of a woman with dancing eyes, and she dances a quid of gum in her mouth when not in society.

—Joseph H. Morgan, left Bristol yesterday afternoon to attend the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church at Atlanta, Georgia.

—The first number of an Arabic newspaper has just been issued in Paris. It is intended for the instruction of the Arabs in Algeria.

—In 1875, 222 persons were killed in London by being run over by vehicles, and nearly 3,000 others were injured in the same way.

—One of the ladies in waiting on the queen of Greece is to be married, and her trousseau, which has been ordered in Paris is to cost $200,000.

—The absurd bill in the California Legislature to compel the writers of all articles in newspapers to sign their names thereto has been killed.

—The banana crop in Louisiana is the largest ever grown there. The fruit has grown through the winter, instead of being killed by frost as usual.

—Penny banks have been established in London in connection with the public schools, and within a few months 5,266 children have deposited $5,620.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Cottage Building Association held last Monday evening, twenty-five loans were sold to Joshua Peirce, at $12.75 per loan.

—What exploration has accomplished in Africa may be judged by a single fact. In 1850 the area of cultivated land in Egypt was 2,000,000 acres; in 1874 it was 5,000,000.

—Hugh B. Webster, who purchased Andalusia College last fall, at the sale of Rev. H. T. Well's Estate has sold it to Mr. A. H. Fetteroff for $9,000 being an advance of $1,000.

—Lake Ontario is not adapted to the propagation of shad. Young shad are thrown by thousands upon the shore, dead or dying. The same thing happened last season.

—Mr. Moody, it is announced, will begin revival services in Augusta, Ga., May 1, to continue one week. The Charleston (S. C.) Young Men's Christian Association have invited him to visit that city.

—An old lady living in Rutherford county, North Carolina, who had four sons in the late war, on seeing the base ball clubs dressed in their uniforms, says that the "gittin' up of sich things is going to bring about another war."

—Dummitt's great grove, between Mosquito lagoon and Indian river, Florida, produced nearly 2,000,000 oranges last year. More than half of them rotted on the ground, and were used in fattening hogs. This grove was formerly owned by Gen. Hardee.

—A large number of persons visited C. W. & J. Peirce's Felt Mill last Tuesday morning, to see the goods which were manufactured by the firm for the Centennial Exhibition. Floor cloths, piece goods, polishing felts and ladies felt skirts of various qualities were shown.

—John E. Shawhan, of San Francisco, gets great praise for building a costly stable for his horses before providing a mansion for himself. Pennsylvania farmers have always done this same thing, building good stables, barns and granaries for the care of their stock and products before going into any showy expense of house building for themselves. It is proverbial, and no display about it.

—The New York Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Utica. John C. Jacobs was chosen temporary chairman. There being several contesting delegations, a recess was taken until the afternoon. The Committee on Contested Seats not being ready to report, another recess was taken until evening. The committee being still unready, the Convention adjourned until this morning.

—Gen. Hawley confirms the estimate already made concerning Bristow's strength in Connecticut. He says in his paper: "It may safely be said—and politicians outside of Connecticut may rely upon it—that seven-eighths of the rank and file of the Republican party in this State are in favor to-day of the nomination at Cincinnati of Secretary Bristow for the Presidency. Their second choice, if a Western man, would probably be Gov. Hayes of Ohio."

—When Avery and McDonald, the St. Louis whiskey convicts, were about to start for the penitentiary, Avery said "My God. McDonald this is an outrage! It is an infernal shame to punish an innocent man this way. I have always been a religious man; I am a Christian, and I am going to pray God Almighty to set this thing right." McDonald replied, "Avery, if you expect to keep out of the penitentiary by praying, you had better get at it quick, for we will be on the way in less than twenty minutes."

—The *Baltimore American* publishes a rumor that Don Carlos, of Spain, with three other Spanish gentlemen, arrived in Baltimore a few days ago, on the steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool. The statement is made on the assertion of a passenger named Terrell, who, it is said, knew Don Carlos well, and acted as interpreter for his party. The Prince, according to the report, went by the name of Fox during the passage. One of the officers of the Hibernian, it is also said, was "firmly convinced, from portraits he had seen, that Don Carlos was certainly one of the passengers."

—The Republican Convention of Massachusetts met yesterday in Boston, and organized by choosing John E. Sanford, of Taunton, as permanent chairman. The Committee on Platform reported a single resolution, which was adopted unanimously. It leaves the delegates to the National Convention uninstructed as to individual candidates, but requires them to vote for men of unexceptionable character known to be zealous to maintain the equal rights of all citizens under the Constitution; to bring about a resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that already fixed by law; and to effect a thorough and radical reform of the civil service. Hon. E. R. Hoar, R. H. Dana, J. M. Forbes and Paul A. Chadbourne were elected delegates at large to the National Convention. It is said that Messrs. Dana, Chadbourne and Forbes are Bristow men, while Mr. Hoar prefers Blaine.

—The Trenton *Gazette* relates this story of an ineffectual attempt on the part of a landlord to get rid of the occupant of his house: "A tenant who is in arrears for rent, and who cannot be put out of the house occupied, under act of 1847, for the reason that there is not sufficient goods and chattels to make the rent by distress of goods, or by an action in debt, resists the service of process by locking up the doors. After several unsuccessful attempts, a constable, by the use of some artifice, succeeded in making the service of a summons. On the return day the tenant did not appear and the landlord got judgment for amount of the rent due. Then came execution, but up to the present time no constable has succeeded in making a levy. Two more months' rent has in the meantime come due, and another summons has been issued. Now the question among the lawyers is, what is to be done? It is admitted that an officer has no right to force an entrance. The tenant simply locks the door and laughs at the law. In the meantime the landlord is anxious to get possession of his property. What adds to the perplexity of the case is that the tenant is a woman, and a fighting one at that."

Session of Presbytery of Philadelphia, North.

The biennial session of this body assembled in the First Presbyterian Church of Frankford on Tuesday of last week. Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Norristown, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon, after which the administration of the Lord's Supper was observed.

After these religious services the Presbytery organized by the election of Rev. Wm. E. Jones, of Neshaminy, as Moderator, Rev. J. Beggs acted as Stated Clerk, and Rev. John Peacock was elected assistant clerk. After the organization had been perfected the Presbytery adjourned until Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

Presbytery re-assembled on Wednesday morning. Moderator, Rev. W. E. Jones, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Andrews presented a report relative to the church of Durham, and Rev. G. C. Bush was appointed to make arrangements for supplying the church with preaching once a month.

An election took place for commissioners to the General Assembly with the following result: Ministers—Revs. J. F. Dripps and F. R. S. Hunsicker; Alternates—Revs. S. Phillips and J. H. M. Knox, D. D.; Elders—Messrs. John T. Roberts and J. C. McCurdy; Alternates—Messrs. Henry McKinstry and D. H. Yerkes.

On motion, the name of the Solebury Church was changed to "Thompson Memorial." Mr. G. D. Meigs was admitted as a licenciate. Rev. A. P. Hawes requested that his pastoral relations with the Port Kennedy Church be dissolved, owing to his impaired health. Granted with regret, and Rev. Mr. Rodebaugh was appointed to declare the pulpit vacant next Sabbath. The sessional records of the various churches were reported and approved.

Mr. A. Bancroft presented to the Committee on Supplies a request of the session of Hermon Church that it be granted the privilege of supplying its pulpit for the next six months. This was presented together with a petition signed by 62 members of the church, asking that Mr. Jennison be continued as a supply for the next six months.

Rev. Dr. Murphy read an overture from General Assembly to amend a portion of chapter 12, section 7 of the rules, which, was upon motion answered in the negative. Upon invitation, the Rev. Dr. Craighead, secretary of the Presbyterian Historical Society, spoke on behalf of this institution. He briefly sketched its history and growth during the last 75 years, and urged each pastor to enter heartily into the work, write up the history of his church and contribute all the results and relics possible to the Society. The present valuable collection is stored away at Eleventh and Chesnut streets, in a building which is not fireproof, and, therefore, a plain but secure structure should be raised, for which funds are needed.

On motion, it was resolved that each member of this Presbytery shall deliver a discourse on the history of the church, the first Sabbath in July, and a collection to be taken up toward the expense of the museum.

During the day the following were received on certificate as candidates for the care of the Presbytery:

Rev. Yates Hicky and W. Dayton Roberts, from the Presbytery of Washington, and Rev. Samuel M. Gould, from the Presbytery of Northumberland; and the following were invited to seats as corresponding members.

Rev. S. M. Gould, of Presbytery of Northumberland; Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, D. D., of Presbytery of Chester; Rev. Dr. Hale, of Presbytery of New Brunswick; Rev. J. Marshall, W. R. Work and D. A. Cunningham, D. D., of Philadelphia Central; Rev. Dr. Craighead, of New York Presbytery, and Rev. Jos. A. Warne, of Frankford.

At 4 P. M. the Presbytery retired and a Sunday school meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Revs. H. F. Lee and J. H. McMonagle. In the evening the Presbyterian thanksgiving and praise meeting was held for the special outpouring of the spirit on the churches. After the close of this meeting Presbytery reassembled and considered the report of the Committee on Missions and Supports.

This Committee submitted the following in reference to Hermon Church matter which had been referred to it:

"In view of the fact that for years, as the minutes of the Presbytery so painfully show, Presbytery has found itself frustrated in whatever attempts it has made to place Hermon Church in a condition to encourage the hope of its becoming a thriving organization, and that at the present time there is a want of sympathy with Presbytery on the part of the session of that church, and that there seems nothing to be hoped for but a continuance of the distractions which have prevailed so long to the hindrance of all good, while the existing organization lasts, therefore, the Committee recommend that the Presbytery at once disband the Hermon Church, of Frankford, and that the Chairman of this committee be appointed to give certificates of dismission to the members of the church to connect themselves with other evangelical churches as they may elect, and that the field now occupied by the Hermon Church be declared and made a mission station, and the Rev. Mr. Jennison be appointed Missionary in the field until the next session of Presbytery."

Mr. Bancroft presented a remonstrance in behalf of the members, pewholders and Trustees, against the proposed action disbanding the church.

This resolution was discussed until the hour of adjournment without any decision.

Presbytery re-assembled at 8½ o'clock on Thursday morning, and resumed the discussion of the report of the Committee on Missions and Supplies. Mr. J. B. Stevenson, Jr., was called upon and permitted by Presbytery to make some statements in reference to Hermon Church. He stated that he had been an attendant and pew holder for several months past, and that the church was out of debt, and that everything had been going peaceably, encouragingly, and growing, with a bright prospect in the future. Everything had gone on harmoniously, yet some seemed to apprehend that there might trouble arise, and the only thing to prevent great prosperity. He himself was willing to contribute largely for the support of the church.

The power of Presbytery to disband Hermon Church, as an organization, was called in question but, notwithstanding, the resolution, as reported by the Committee, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote and Hermon church was declared out of existence.

Presbytery then proceeded to the examination of candidates for admission, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock.

Mr. Addison Bancroft presented the following paper:

To the Moderator and Members of Philadelphia Presbytery North:—This Judicatory is called upon to take cognizance of the delinquency of duty on the part of the Session of the old Presbyterian Church, Frankford.

Book of Discipline, Chapter VIII, Sec. 1, Page 5, says:—"Judicatories may sometimes entirely neglect to perform their duty, by which neglect heretical opinions or corrupt practices may be allowed to gain ground; or offenders of a very gross character may be suffered to escape. * * * If, therefore, the superior judicatory be well advised, by *common fame*, that such *neglects* or irregularities have occurred on the part of the inferior judicatory, it is incumbent on them to take cognizance of the same; and to examine, deliberate, and judge in the whole matter, as completely as if it had been recorded, and thus brought up by the review of the records."

Book of Discipline, Chapter VII, Sec. 1, Par 6, says:—"When any important delinquency appears in the records of any judicatory, or are charged against them by *common fame*, the first step to be taken by the judicatory next above is to cite the judicatory alleged to have offended to appear at a specified time and place, and to show what it has done or *failed* to do in the case in question."

At this point he was interrupted in the reading, on the account of the absence of Dr. Murphy, and the point of order was raised that he had no standing in the Presbytery, Hermon church, which he had represented, having been disbanded. The Moderator dissented from this opinion but was overruled by Presbytery, and the further reading of the paper was suspended.

Rev. Mr. Lee then presented a resolution appointing Revs. Dr. Knox, Jennison and elder Henry, a Commission to act for Presbytery in case legal measures should be taken to still further obstruct the action of Presbytery. This resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. McMonigle presented a resolution instructing Rev. Mr. Jennison to preach in Hermon church next Sunday morning and declare the action of Presbytery, and also to grant the necessary certificates of dismission.

At the close of the session four out of the five names appended to the paper asking for the severing of the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Jennison and the church, were withdrawn leaving but one signature.

Mr. Bancroft gave notice that a complaint would be made to Synod of the action of Presbytery.

Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the friends who had so kindly entertained the members and delegates: also, to the trustees for the use of the church, and Presbytery adjourned with the Doxology and prayer and the benediction by the Moderator.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, April 26th, 1876—H. H. Ayers, John V. Brown, Isaac Booz, Mrs. John Casey, Mary Curran, C. H. Clement, Annie Condy, Richard M. Farnham, R. B. Getman, Peter J. Henesam, Mary Hetherington, E. Johnson, Emma Julious, Caroline Meara, Mary Milligan, Julia Mutchnuff, Daniel McGee, Christina Rickey, Samuel Robinson, William W. Smith, Joseph Smith, James Stitzer, Elizabeth Vansant, Joseph Wright, William Wolff.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THOMAS PAINE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—B., in reply to my article in your issue of April 13th, thinks I did not answer his. I will therefore endeavor in this to answer his two articles, by showing that B. is mistaken in all he says derogatory to Paine's character, except in regard to his intemperance. Otherwise he was as good as the generality of mankind.

B. does not think that I proved Oldys an unreliable authority. I will give my reasons for saying so. Clio Rickman, a friend of Paine's, in his Life of Paine says, "The Life of Mr. Paine, by Francis Oldys, was written by a person employed by a certain lord, and who was to have five hundred pounds for the job, if he calumniated and belied him to his lordship's and the Ministry's satisfaction;" and Cheetham's Life of Paine—which, Rickman says, is "a farrago of still more silly, trifling, false and malicious matter, which bears upon the face of it idle, gossiping, and gross misrepresentation," —says, "to deprive Paine of the momentary and undeserved popularity which he had acquired was no doubt esteemed by the Cabinet an object of some importance. To effect this purpose, Oldys' life was written; and perhaps I am not mistaken in ascribing it to the agency of the Ministry. With many facts, such as Paine's birth, his education, his employment in the excise, his dismission from it, and his separation from his wife, are mingled more misrepresentations and distortions. On a work so evidently of a party nature, one cannot implicitly draw." When both friends and foes do not believe an authority I do not think we are called upon to do so either.

And, I think when Oldys is the only authority that Paine killed his first wife by ill-usage, it ought to be discredited. The same with Paine's malpractice in the excise, on the authority of Oldys again; and when Cheetham says, "I know not how justly;" and the Encyclopedia Americana says he "was dismissed for keeping a tobacconist's shop, which was incompatible with his duties." I think we can dismiss this charge, also, to the nether regions.

But here I will say, B. has done an unwarrantable action in introducing the names of Belknap, Schenck and Babcock; men, who whether guilty or not, are now under trial, and until they are proved guilty no one has a right to use their names as B. has. If B. will give his authority for saying that Paine was a "lewd fellow," and that "he seduced the wife of a friend," I will answer these charges but not till then. If B. means by debauchee an intemperate person, I will admit it, but nothing more. But was not his intemperance caused in a great measure by the feeling against him on account of his Age of Reason?

B. says "he was separated from his second wife." I ask B. if there is anything dishonorable in that? If so, I would like to know why.

In my first article I denied that Paine caused a man to be murdered in his stead, and B. in his second article says nothing more about it; therefore I think that charge may be buried out of sight.

B. will please give the proofs that Paine "became so intemperate as to be incapable for either his own support or any one else." I suppose Paine would have been an inmate of the poorhouse if he had not amassed some property, for who would expect Paine to support himself on nothing.

B. asserts that Paine "in his political character was tricky and perfidious." and brings two charges to prove it. One—dismission from the excise—I have answered; the other—his treason—B. does not think I have answered, therefore I will give him more proofs that it could not be so. In July, 1779, six months after Paine had resigned his clerkship, a town meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was unanimously resolved "to support and defend Thomas Paine" (American Encyclopædia). Can B. want better proof that Paine was not a traitor, than that his fellow-citizens did not believe him one? As additional proofs I give him these: In November, 1779, he was elected Clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature; July 4th, 1780, he was given the degree of A. M. by the now University of Pennsylvania. Would these honors have been conferred on a traitor? In 1785 he was given three hundred acres, with a substantial stone building upon it, by New York; a tract of land near Bordentown by New Jersey; five hundred pounds currency by Pennsylvania; and three thousand dollars by the United States. [See any Life of Paine.] If Paine had been a traitor would he have received such gifts? Nor did Paine have to give up any valuable papers before he resigned; and he resigned because he was condemned unheard. [See Proceedings of Congress January 1779]

B. thinks he has caught me about the French Revolution. I care not to whom Paine addressed his "Rights of Man." It was not published until the French Revolution had been inaugurated nearly two years. And this I will prove. Lamartine speaks of the Revolution of 1789 to 1800; Thiers in his History of the French Revolution commences its chronology with the opening of the States-General on May 5th, 1789; and if I am not woefully mistaken it is generally admitted to have commenced with the storming of the Bastile, July 14th, 1789; and B. himself says Paine "wrote his 'Rights of Man' in answer to Mr. Burke's strictures on that event." B. thinks I was mistaken when I said Paine was in prison eleven months. I have carefully read two or three times the preface to the second part of the Age of Reason and can find nothing in it about his being in prison only six months, and as Paine says in one of his letters, "I remained eleven months in prison," and as all the lives of Paine agree in saying the same, I think that it is B. and not myself who is mistaken.

It is unlikely Robespierre would have left Paine go free for the reason given in Blackwood's Magazine, yet it is very likely that on account of Paine's illness he might have put off Paine's execution from time to time, and then before Paine had recovered and he had had time to carry out his designs, he was dethroned, and Paine's life was saved.

Quoting from B., "Mr. Frothingham says 'no private character has been more foully calumniated in the name of God than that of Thomas Paine,' and we reply is there not a cause?" I ask B. who gave him the right to calumniate a fellow-man?

According to B. Paine "could blow hot or cold as the occasion suited." I will give one instance, out of many more, that such was not the case. In 1785 a motion was before the Virginia Legislature to give Paine a valuable tract of land, but before the vote had taken place Paine wrote a pamphlet called "Public Good," in which he endeavored to show that Virginia was not entitled to any of the Western lands. This so incensed the Legislature that, despite the endeavors of Washington, Madison, Lee, and Patrick Henry, he lost it by one vote. [American Encyclopædia and Rickman's Life of Paine.] Was it to Paine's advantage to have written this pamphlet?

A. E.

A WARNING.

The evidences are all the while coming to light that a nefarious business is to be carried on in the interior towns and villages, of enticing virtuous young girls to Philadelphia, on the pretence of obtaining lucrative and pleasant employment during the Exhibition, but in reality to enter houses of ill-fame. Agents, men and women of good address, are already scouring the country, advertising and presenting proposals for "comely and respectable young ladies," to take charge of flower and news stands, act as cashiers in refreshment departments, sell pictures, books, etc. In addition to the offer of high wages the opportunity of seeing the grand Exhibition is held out as an attractive inducement; while in private, where the opportunity of a personal interview is obtained, various pecuniary and social motives are used to work upon the vanity or curiosity of the intended victims. Never since Satan entered the garden of Eden and enticed our first parents to ruin and evil, has there been a more nefarious scheme of wickedness undertaken, and the devil has no more subtile agents in his employ at the present time than these panderers to the vile iniquity of others.

Parents, pastors, teachers, and all friends of virtue should be on their guard, to warn and protect the young who are under their care against the evil to which they are exposed. The danger is not one that lies upon the surface, but it is all the greater on that account.

The above is clipped from a recent number of the New York *Observer*, and we do not in the least question the necessity of such a warning. We would reiterate the words of correction, and urge upon all to beware! Wolves in sheep's clothing will infest the land during the coming summer. The only safe way for young women who have offers of occupation at the great exposition, is to reject everything of the kind, unless such offers come through *undoubted sources*.

☞ For a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

For a full line of Misses Hats, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

For a full line of Infant's Hats and Caps, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

For a full line of Sun Hats, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

For a full line of Laces, Ribbons and Silks, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

For a full line of French Flowers and Chip Hats, go to Mrs. Swain, Milliner.

To have your Hats and Bonnets thoroughly repaired at the most reasonable prices, go to MRS. SWAIN, Milliner, 68 Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of various sizes and nations. Flag Staffs and Staff Holders.

May 10th, opening of Centennial is close at hand. J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

☞ I have just added to my already extensive stock, a line of Baby Carriages, which we would be pleased to show to parties before they go to Philadelphia to purchase. J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

☞ All of Dr. Rose's preparations sold at S. W. corner of Mill and Cedar streets.

The difference between a New Yorker and a Philadelphian, as seen through the New Yorker's spectacles, is illustrated in the following characteristic sketch, published in the *New York Daily Advertiser*, November, 1790:

No sooner is the dusk of the evening come on than a Philadelphian bars up his door, and shuts out all the world for the remainder of that night, unless requested to open it by particular desire.

In New York, on the contrary, the street door stands most hospitably open till nine or ten o'clock—if shut, you may conclude some of the family are sick, dead, or dying.

If in passing through a street in Philadelphia you see any person at his door with whom you have a moderate acquaintance, you may talk with him an hour on his own steps before he will ask you to walk in and sit down.

In New York, the inhabitant upon ever such slight business or conversation with you, commonly asks you into his parlor or back room.

A Philadelphian cannot endure any kind of bench or conveniency for sitting down at his front door. A New Yorker, on the other hand, would part with everything rather than his *stoop*. It is here he sits and smokes—here he reflects upon the past, observes what is present, or meditates upon what is to come—here also he entertains such persons with his morning or afternoon discourse, as do not choose to accept his invitation to walk in.

When a captain of a vessel arrives at Philadelphia, his owner invites him to dine once or twice at his house while in port, and that always on a Sunday.—In New York, a master of a vessel has a general invitation from every one concerned, and is desired to consider himself as one of the family.

In Philadelphia you will have a hundred invitations to breakfast or drink tea where you have one to dine. The reason is this, it is necessary sometimes to pay a compliment, but the inhabitant wishes to do it as cheaply as possible.

In New York nobody thinks of paying a friendly compliment of this kind, at a less expense than a dinner.

Angry party men (of which Philadelphia is fully in that city are rarely or never upon speaking terms. This silly resentment is even communicated to their wives, children and domestics. When a party man is walking the streets of Philadelphia, and sees a noted man of an opposite party coming at a distance on the same side of the way, he instantly crosses the street to avoid him.—In New York party men are upon good terms with each other in every respect except politics, and can even walk side and side without growling at each other, provided it be not election time.

If a man steps into a shop in Philadelphia and happens to loll a little upon a counter, where, strictly speaking, he has no business, ten to one if he does not see himself advertised the next day, in one or more of the public papers for a lounger.—In New York, upon a very slight acquaintance with the man behind the counter, you may walk in and warm yourself, and even pilfer a few raisins, or drink off a glass of gin, in an honest way, without danger of seeing yourself held up to the world as a nuisance.

In Philadelphia, the city tavern or coffee-house is the receptacle of dullness and despondency—you will now and then see a melancholy ghost of a politician stalking through it, very much upon the reserve and inclined to converse with no one.—In New York, the coffee-house is a scene of sociability, intelligence and good-humor, from 7 in the morning till ten at night.

A Philadelphian ever more makes his supper upon a dish of tea and a biscuit just after sunset—the New Yorker takes care about nine o'clock every night to line his inside with some good beef-steak, lobsters, oysters, or cold ham.

A Philadelphian is fond of adapting everything to public conveniency, and what he builds he builds to endure for ages—the New Yorker is satisfied if anything of this sort will last his own time; and as to posterity, he leaves it to take care for itself.

The New Yorker pays a considerable annual tax to convey the filth of his family into one or the other of his large adjacent rivers—the Philadelphian (like the cat) buries it in the ground, although certain it will more or less infect the springs that supply him with drink. By these means, the digested animal and vegetable substances are kept in constant circulation, and as Solomon says, *nothing is lost*.

☞ A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS fresh from the looms of the world, can be seen at J. Wesley Wright's, next to the Canal bridge, Mill street, Bristol, Pa.

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is the best we have ever offered, comprising

Black Silks at as low a price as they can be bought in Philadelphia.

Fermaoles, Mohairs, Alpacas and Cashmeres. The latest novelties in Stripes, Plaid and Brocades.

A very large line of Alpacas, Debeges and Cashmeres, in the latest shades, at 25 cts.

An elegant assortment of Plaids, of 12½, 18 and 25 cts. per yard.

Muslins and Calicoes lower than we have ever sold them before.

Standard Prints at 6 cts. per yard.

Hamburg Edgings, from 6 cts. to $1.50 per yard.

Ribbons, Ties, Laces and Fringes.

Sun Umbrellas from 25c. to $5.

Two-Button Kid Gloves, white and light colors, 75 cts.

Fine assortment of Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves.

A large variety of Corsets, from 35c. to $3.00.

Striped Hosiery for ladies, misses and children's, from 20c. to $1 per pair. Mending cotton to match.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Millinery Goods.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades for men's and boy's wear.

Straw Hats.

Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Oil Cloth Shading, all colors, and Shade Fixtures.

Trunks, Satchels, Boots and Shoes.

Wall Papers at low figures.

A large assortment of House Furnishing Goods in French and Stone China, Glass and Tin Ware.

Our stock of Groceries full and complete in every particular, at figures as low as can be bought elsewhere, all of which goods we are pleased to show.

Next to Canal Bridge, Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ Will open Friday, April 28th, a case of elegant Plaids, at 10 cts. per yard. J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

☞ Simon A. Gump will sell the nicest and neatest spring suits out, at prices ranging from $6 to $10.

☞ Condensed Milk at Dr. Parsell's.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 24th, 5 P. M.

BEEF CATTLE were in better demand this week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 3200 head arrived and sold at 5⅞ a 6⅝c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c. for a few choice; 5⅞ a 6c. for fair to good do., and 4 a 5c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality.

SHEEP were in fair demand. 7000 head sold at 5½ a 7⅞c. per lb. gross, for woolled sheep.

HOGS were also in fair demand. 2900 head arrived and sold at $11 50 a $12 50 per 1 hundred lbs. net, for corn fed.

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.
DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor, No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 59

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative: the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH, Bankers and Brokers, 18 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 25, 1876, 4 o'clock P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

The market this morning opened lower, but showed considerable strength notwithstanding. During the whole day there was a good buying movement, and at the close stocks are generally at their highest prices, with a very bullish feeling predominant. The recent prominent sellers of the market have generally taken back seats, and to all appearances have not yet covered their shorts. From present appearances it would seem as if the bulls might have very much their own way in the market until at least the Pennsylvania R. R. dividend is made.

The opening sales of Pennsylvania R. R. were at 54⅞, but the stock steadily advanced from this price to 54⅞, closing 54½-55.

Reading R. R. opened at 44, and sold up to 44⅞, closing 44⅛-¼. We are told that the rumored trouble in the coal combination has been satisfactorily settled.

Lehigh Navigation sold at 48⅞-¼, closing 48⅛-⅞.

Philadelphia and Erie was but little noticed, selling at 19⅞-¼, and ending 17⅞-⅞.

Buffalo opened at 12⅞, and sold up to 12⅞, afterwards reacting to 12½, and closing 12¼-½.

Hestonville was strong all day, and to all appearances the bulls were desirous of checking its advance in order to buy stock. It opened at 36⅞, and went to 36⅞, dropping then to 35⅞, but closing 30⅛-⅞.

The bears to-day made a demonstration against Lehigh Valley, and sold it down to 60, the stock ending 59⅞-60⅞.

Money to-day was in active demand at 6 per cent.

Gold opened at 12⅞, and advanced to 12⅞, but closes 12⅞-⅞.

The New York market has been strong, ending at about its highest figures.

Money in New York closes 3 per cent.

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH.

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—for week ending April 22, 1876: Loads of Hay, 419; Straw, 80. Average price during week: Prime Timothy, $1 40 to $1 50; Mixed, $1 30 to $1 40; Straw, $1 40 to $1 50 per 100 lbs.

New Advertisements.

ROAD VIEW.

THE undersigned Viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County, to view and lay out a road in Bensalem township, to begin at a point on the north-westerly side of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at Cornwell's station, and ending at a stake set in the public road leading through said Bensalem township into Byberry, known as Gordon's Mill road, hereby notify all persons interested, that they will meet at the aforesaid place of beginning, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to discharge the duties of their appointment.
HENRY M. WRIGHT,
GEORGE M. DORRANCE,
WILLIAM KINSEY, Viewers.

Wanted Immediately.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at the residence of B. F. GILKESON, corner of Radcliffe and Dorrance streets. 322

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Sewing, plain or fancy, can have it neatly and promptly attended to by calling on Mrs. EMMA WHITE, Penn's Manor, opp. Friends' Meeting House.
TERMS.—With Sewing Machine, $1.00 per day; without Sewing Machine, 75 cts. per day. 301

For Sale or to Let.

TWO NINE-ROOM HOUSES on East corner of Lafayette and Wood Streets. Price, $2,000. Rent, $180. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
217 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE Second Session of MISS MERIAM'S School for Young Ladies, will open WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. For particulars, address,
249 MISS A. MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa.

For Sale or to Let.

TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $6,500. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Administrator's Sale of the Real Estate of Rev. H. T. Wells, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court, I am directed to sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Bensalem township, on THURSDAY, MAY 11th, 1876, all the REAL ESTATE of decedent, comprising A LARGE SCHOOL PROPERTY situate at Andalusia, on the Frankford and Bristol turnpike, and near the Trenton railroad, and 12 miles from Philadelphia, well known as POTTER HALL. It is a large building, situate near Cornwell's Station, has a high commanding view of the Delaware river and surrounding country; has 20 acres of excellent land attached. A flourishing boarding school for little boys, kept by Mrs. Anna M. Wells, widow of the late Dr. Wells. Sale positive to close the estate. Persons desirous of visiting the premises with a view of purchasing, will please call upon the occupants. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.
E. G. HARRISON, Administrator, d. b. n.
JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer. 325

Carolina Poplar

THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR LAWN OR STREET.

Star of the West,

THE BEST STRAWBERRY.

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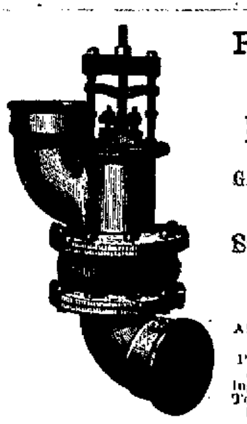

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LOOKING GLASS, from floor to ceiling, $55; large French Plate, $30; elegant Parlor Glasses, from $10 to $20; large Chromo, in Gilt Frame, $6; Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents,—durable and cheap.

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Will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for past favors he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 82

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From Atlantic Monthly.

TO A TEA ROSE.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Deep folded flower, for me your race
Bears what no kindred blooms have borne.
That gleam in memory's vistas—
A charm, a chastity, a grace
The loveliest roses have not worn,
Of all your loveliest sisters!

Half-tinged like some dire-yellow peach,
Half like a shell's pink inward whorl
That sighs its sea-home after,
Your creamy oval bud lets each
Pale outer petal backward curl,
Like a young child's lip in laughter.

And yet no mirthful trace we see;
Rather the grave, serene repose
Of gentlest resignation;
So that you sometimes seem to be
(If one might say it of a rose)
In pensive meditation!

Ah! how many earthly words express
This placid sadness round you cast,
Delicate, vague, unspoken?
As though some red progenitress,
In some old garden of the past,
Had had her young heart broken!

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PLOWING IN SEASON.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

There is one important object aimed at in plowing, and that is to prepare the soil, not only as a good seed bed, but also disintegrate it so that it will be more easily assimilated to the growing plant. The more a soil becomes compacted, especially if moist or clayey, the less opportunity for the penetration of the roots of plants, and therefore a less space from which sustenance is to be drawn. Inasmuch as the decree went forth that through toil the productions of the earth should be brought forth, it is necessary that there be labor, because of the curse of weeds and thistles, which without stirring the soil, would soon cover the face of the earth. To ensure good crops, requires an absence of weeds, and to effect this, requires the pursuing of a course which at the same time improves the general condition of the soil.

But of plowing: one of the objects is to thoroughly loosen the soil, so that it may be completely aerated, by which means all of the fertilizing gases of the air may be abstracted during its passage through it.

No soil should be plowed while it is too wet, as then the surface turned up to the direct action of the rays of the sun, becomes baked, and renders all after cultivation much more difficult, and less effective.

Here then arises the necessity of having all cultivated fields prepared properly. During the hot dry weather of summer, when there is a great scarcity of moisture, the necessity of employing means whereby surplus moisture can be removed is not felt, and yet, not a spring passes but that the farmer finds that he has some field or fields in which cultivation is greatly retarded, "because the ground is so wet." Here then arises the necessity of underdrainage, the great object of which is to reduce the soil to that peculiar condition, that, as the frost is removed in early spring, instead of the water being retained in the soil and there held until removed by evaporation, it can be permitted to pass off by means of artificial channels prepared for it. Then as soon as this is done, the operation of plowing may at once be commenced. There is a double advantage gained; the water is not only removed, but its removal forms air passages, and the soil becomes sooner warmed by the surrounding air. The same advantage holds too after a rain; the water immediately passes off, and the soil can be immediately worked, where in other cases a week or more would be required to evaporate the water. Plowing is no exception to the general rule for farm work,—that it be done in season, and yet it is not desirable that a field be plowed a long time previous to the putting in of a crop, unless it is thoroughly scarified in some manner before putting in the seed.

Without this precaution, weeds, if any there are, will germinate, and before the crop is ready for cultivation, will have attained undesirable dimensions. Let all work be done in the proper season, and much better results will be obtained with proportionate ease.

From the Home Journal.

SMALL CHARITIES.

During the "hard winter" just past—hard as regards financial matters—there have been to those who could afford it certain very pleasant and, I may say, *profitable* ways of laying out small sums of money. One or two of such investments I am about to mention.

On a cold day in January I chanced to be making purchases in a fancy bakery, when a large, powerfully-built man came in and said, almost in a whisper, to one of the young girls behind the counter:

"Will you give me a few pennies? I have been out of work this long time, and am in great need."

His face corroborated his statement, for the features were pale and pinched, as if with absolute want. The girl said:

"I cannot give you money, but I can give you a couple of rolls."

"I will take them and be very thankful," said he.

When they were handed to him, he clutched them so eagerly I expected to see him devour them on the spot. But no; he thrust them in his pocket and was hastily turning away. Then it occurred to me there might be wife or children at home as hungry as himself, so I followed, and gave him a small sum of money. The look that beamed upon me was as much a benediction as his fervent, "God bless you, ma'am."

Turning straight back to the counter, he murmured, as if to himself, "Now Mollie and the childer shall have a good supper." And the way he went into a wholesale purchase of rolls, buns, and cookies, was something pleasant to see and sweet to remember. In *that* case impromptu giving was evidently not wrong.

Some days afterward, quite late in the afternoon, as I stood at my own door, waiting to be admitted, a slight, pale, poorly-clad, but neat-looking woman, with a basket on her arm, walked up the steps, and said, in a pleasant voice:

"Will you buy something, lady?"

As I looked over her poor little assortment of "small wares," she seemed to fear they might not tempt me, for she added, entreatingly:

"Do, pray do, my good lady, it has been such a poor day. I have sold almost nothing, and I have been trudging since eight in the morn."

This decided me to make a purchase. Selecting a package of parlor matches, and handing her double the price I told her to keep the change.

She gave me such a bright, glad, grateful look, as she said:

"Oh! my dear lady, how kind you are! You do not know, you *cannot* know what this extra little sum is to me! I live almost out to Harlem. I have a little girl there—my only child—who is sickly and lame. She watches eagerly for my return at night; and when I see her little pale face at the window, looking out for me—no matter how tired I am, my heart grows light and my steps quick, and this basket, which sometimes seems so heavy, is just then no weight at all. When I have a lucky turn like this I can get home sooner by riding in the street cars (which is a great comfort and a great rest at the same time,) and, what is better still, I can afford to buy an orange or some other nice treat for my patient little girl. And, oh, ma'am! if you could only see her then! But I must go now. God bless you! dear lady, and make you as happy all the year as I am now."

Ah! but that was a great investment. I put those matches carefully away and consecrated them to my own use exclusively. I was as covetous of them as is a miser of some hidden treasure. Whenever I lighted one it seemed to shed a pleasant and peculiar glow around the room; and also to kindle a warm feeling about the heart. Talk of Lucifer, indeed! *He* never had anything to do with those matches. They were made in a much better place than his dominions; for instead of the horrible odor of brimstone, they exhaled a subtle and magic *something* which inspired one to pity and to pray for all poor suffering mortals, wherever they be found. E. S. S.

New York, March, 1876.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the management of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and the road is run for the interests of the public, whereas before it was run directly into bankruptcy. The other day, at Pella, the baggage smasher was slinging the baggage out of the car, when a traveler picked up his valise with one handle missing. He yelled out, "Why didn't you take off both handles?" "The rule of the road is to leave one handle on a trunk," replied the baggage pitcher.

There is always some hope for the mind of a person who has the habit and love of reading, even if it be only novels. However slight may be the pretentions of the novelist to genius or talent, the chances are enormous that he is a more cultivated man, better educated, and more thoughtful than the illiterate people whose talk is small scandal and sporting or commercial "shop."

The French treatment of spinal difficulties by the application of white hot irons to the back, will not be popular among America's public men in view of its results in the cases of Sumner and Wilson. Possibly it was on the whole beneficial to Sumner, but it seems not unlikely that Wilson's death was hastened it.

A singular difference—Call a girl a young witch, and she is pleased; call an elderly woman an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

Bristol.

Wood's Centennial Price List.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

REMNENTS—Muslin, 6 cts. yd.; Calico, 6 cts.; Clark's and Coates's best Spool Cotton, 6 cts.; Pins, 3 cts. paper.; Ladies and Gents Hose, 10 cts; High Back Combs, 12 cts; Pocket Books, 10 and 12 cts; Gents Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, $1; Collars, 5 cts. box; Lumbermen's Socks, 2 pair for 25 cts; Ladies Linen Handkerchiefs, 7 cts.; Best Braid 5 and 7 cts.; Men's Drawers and Undershirts, 40 cts.; Two-Blade Pocket Knife, 18 cts.; Full line of Flags, Wholesale and Retail; New Designs of Floor Oil Cloth, 45 cts. yd; Large Market Basket, 75 cts.; Large Gum Blanket, 85 cts.; Hamburg Edgings at Wholesale Prices.

GROCERIES:

Table Peaches, 3lb. cans, 20 cts.; Tomatoes, 2 cans for 25 cts.; Best brand Sugar Corn, 18 cts. can; Best French Prunes, 10 and 12 cts.; Turkey Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.; Sweet Corn, 5 cts. per lb.; Coffee, 18 cts. per lb.; Rio, 25 cts.; Good Black Tea, 35 cts. per lb.; Splendid Tumblers, 50 cts. per doz.; Pepper, 7 cts. per ¼lb.; Toilet Soap, 3 and 4 cts.; Mackerel, 50 cts. per doz.; White Lead, 8½ cts. per lb.; New Orleans Molasses, 70 cts. per gal.; Japan Tea, 60 cts per lb.; Shoe Brushes, 15 cts. All goods warranted at and below city prices, for Cash. No Trust.

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Estey's Superior Cottage and Parlor Organs.

Also the Bay State Organ. Prices from $50 to $750.

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THE UNDERSIGNED having established an agency for the sale of

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

in the Borough of Bristol, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about to prepare his catalogue of property for this season's sales.

Person's having property for sale, by sending a description of the same to his office, they will be entered in the Sales Register, and published in the Catalogue without charge.

Special advertising, in city or country papers, will be done if ordered, at printer's charges.

Customers by Railroad are met at any of the stations and taken to view properties for sale, without charge.

A duplicate Register is kept at his office No. 112 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, for the convenience of city customers.

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GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT,

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EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of, and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 230

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PHILADELPHIA.

DRS. BROWN AND TRALL are treating CANCERS and all similar affections with unparalleled success. This new remedy occasions little pain, does not poison the system by absorption, and removes every vestige of the diseased part by simply disorganizing it, without damaging the normal structure. They will guarantee every case and require no pay until the treatment is successful.

The Most Extraordinary Case on Record.

SAMUEL VALE, aged 70, of Vinton, Ohio, came to us in December last, having a very large *encephaloid* cancer on the left side of the neck, its roots involving the tissues around and beneath the jugular vein, carotid artery and pneumo-gastric nerve. Several eminent surgeons concurred in the opinion that it could not be removed, and all pronounced it necessarily fatal; and even the "cancer doctors" who succeed in ordinary cases, refused to undertake so formidable a case. It was evident that the patient could not live many weeks, as the pressure on the blood vessels and nerve occasioned much difficulty of breathing, and rendered sound sleep impossible. A few applications of the remedy destroyed the entire cancerous mass, the roots coming out without the least injury to the blood vessels or nerve, and the cavity rapidly filled with healthy granulations.

When partly healed, Dr. Brown exhibited the case to some twenty physicians in New York, who regarded the case as almost marvelous, and who unanimously declared that no similar case had ever been recorded. Dr. Trall also, in a clinical lecture to his medical class, presented the patient for examination before treatment, and again after the cancer had been removed.

Mr. Vale testified that the pain attending the treatment was much less than that of the disease without treatment.

Patients who require diet, bathing and other appliances for the general health, or who prefer to be in the country, will be treated at HYGEIAN HOME, FLORENCE, N. J. 308

198

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CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED.—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

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WITH A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

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Remember the place, No. 25 Greene Street 319

R. C. THOMSON & CO.,

23 & 25 E. State Street, Opposite First National Bank, Trenton, N. J.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

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ALWAYS a good line of goods from which to select a suit, and made in the latest styles. Satisfaction in every respect. 234

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID OR EXCHANGED FOR SOAPS.

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PARLOR SUITS in Hair, Cloth, or any color of Terry: 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs, for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, nine pieces, for $40. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand, $50. At A. V. MANNING'S,

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Garden Seeds of all Kinds,

IN bulk, in large or small quantities. ¼ and ½ oz. packages, at ordinary paper prices. All seeds warranted fresh and genuine.

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PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—All kinds of Fine Confectionery—Boarding and Lodging. 126

NORTH STAR HOTEL.

FRANCIS T. PRAUL, - Proprietor

4805 MAIN STREET,

FRANKFORD, PA. 165

United States Hotel,

North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,

(Kensington Depot,)

PHILADELPHIA.

F. W. MEYER, - - - - Proprietor.

120

"The Seven Star Hotel."

O. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.

Main Street and Oxford Road,

Opposite Dummy Depot,

140 FRANKFORD, PA.

JOHN J. SLIFER'S

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Dining and Oyster SALOONS,

NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

58

DOCK STREET COFFEE HOUSE AND LUNCH ROOM.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

223 Dock Street,

157 Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

Girard Exchange HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.

53 WILLIAM LINDIG.

WUNDER'S OYSTER BAY,

S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets.

74 PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.

Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

25 WILSON & MILLER.

TRENTON MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

J. D. PAYRAN,

East State Street,

Near Canal Bridge,

258 TRENTON, N. J.

Thousands of Bottles Sold Yearly.

THE Greatest Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Nature's Great Remedy, for the Cure of

Incipient Consumption, Asthma.

BYRAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar, to prevent Consumption. Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs, Curing Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Weakness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing; a great discovery for Infants in Croup and Hives, Influenza, Whooping Cough.

And all other affections of the Lungs and Breast. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

151

J. L. MOORE,

Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS, BED SPREADS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Door Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, fine French and German Chromos, Baby Carriages and Stoves.

NO. 107 SOUTH BROAD STREET,

TRENTON, N. J. 119

GO TO THE Boston 99 Cent Store,

30 E. State Street,

TRENTON, N. J.,

And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city. 147

TRENTON BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

P. B. MOYER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brushes. Pottery, Machine and Foundry Brushes made to order at short notice. A full line of Painter's and Artist's Brushes always on hand.

No. 27 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Country Bristles. 256

WILLIAM H. WHITE,

70 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Stoves, Hardware:

CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 264

John E. Thropp. Duncan McKenzie. Peter Wilkes,

THROPP, McKENZIE & WILKES,

Manufacturers of

Steam Engines,

BOILERS, MILL WORK, SHAFTING,

Pulleys, Hangers, and all kinds of Pottery Machinery,

FOOT OF TAYLOR ST., TRENTON, N. J.

130

WALL PAPER

AND

School Books,

AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S,

10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 95

FANCY RIBBONS, BONNET FRAMES.

MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,

Fashionable Milliner,

And dealer in

Notions, Trimmings, &c.

No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

DUNN & SMITH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 32 E. STATE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

Under First National Bank.

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, an Coatings always on hand. 116

S. C. PARROTT,

Dealer in

Fine Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry,

AND SILVER WARE.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. No. 42 Greene Street, Three Doors above City Hall, TRENTON, N. J.

45

E. R. HUTCHINSON,

THE POPULAR HATTER,

New and Old Styles in great variety, at

City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,

CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1000

Bristol.

THOMAS B. HARKINS.

MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,

PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.

ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.

11

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,

No. 45 Mill Street three doors below Wood St.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.

A Full Line of Hosiery, from 10 Cents up.

GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS FROM 50 CENTS UP.

A Complete Assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Also, GREAT VARIETY OF HUMAN HAIR,

Imitation Goods, Curls, Frizzles, Rolls and Braids. Combings made up in any form. Perfumery, Stationery, &c, WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, Sewing Machine Needles and Oil. Pinking and Stamping done.

Making my purchases at the lowest cash prices and selling at small profit, I am enabled to sell as low as can possibly be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. 103

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,

69 BRISTOL, PA.

Miscellaneous.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

The Centennial Harness Shop,

NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

I INFORM my friends and customers that I have built A NEW HARNESS SHOP, adjoining the Machine Works of Samuel Goslin, where I will be prepared to furnish

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS

Of the newest and latest patterns. "Prices to suit everybody and cheaper than elsewhere."

"Low Expenses, Quick Sales Small Profits."

Give me a call. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDGAR ADAMS,

306 NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CYRUS HILLBORN, H. C. WORSTALL.

HILLBORN & WORSTALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company.

NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 1041

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.

MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

YES LOOK!

I INFORM my friends that I have commenced the HARNESS BUSINESS at the Old Stand, opposite the Hotel, NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., where I will be prepared to furnish Harness of all kinds, and goods pertaining to my line. REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed at reasonable terms. Give me a call. WILLIAM SICKEL.

All work warranted. 307

Newtown Academy.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. Five day boarders taken. For circulars address R. L. GURNEE,

36 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

S. T. BUCKMAN A. W. WATSON

WATSON & BUCKMAN,

NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,

AND

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

BROWNSBURG, PA.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.

HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

JOSEPH WILDMAN,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

OXFORD VALLEY PA.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

ALEXANDER CROSSON,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

TULLYTOWN, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

WAGONS,

MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

EDWIN OSMOND,

BREAD AND CAKE BAKER,

Newtown, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.

Give us a call. 1043

Established 1847.

JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.

J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,

EMILIE, PA.,

Dealers in

Drugs and Medicines.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

E. C. FLOCK,

Attleboro, Pa.,

IS PREPARED TO PUT ON

EGYPTIAN and other kinds of PATENT ROOFING,

On short notice and on favorable terms. 25

C. D. THOMAS,

CARPET WEAVER,

No. 114 York Street, below Broad,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

N. B.—All work promptly done at short notice, and delivered if required. 201

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,

DENTIST,

Attleboro', Pa.

GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.

1042

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL;

WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS.

West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure.

Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,

Cigar Manufacturer,

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 273

JOHN CRAFT,

Carriage Builder,

44 WEST BROAD STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.

1064

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.

J. R. MOON.

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.

1058

J. C. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Carriages and Wagons,

EMILIE, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Sausage Meat cut and seasoned. Give us a call. 1063

WESLEY CAREY,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

PENN VALLEY, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKELS

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY

Wagons and Carriages,

Newtown, Pa.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.

1080

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,

Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended t

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 93

Bristol.

INFORMATION.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE STORE OF

M. A. WALMSLEY.

A Full Line of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Lot of Brown Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Colored Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Mix Dress Goods.
Lot of Anchor Bleached Muslin, 14c.
Lot of Wamsutta Bleached Muslin.
Lot of Sheeting—Bleached Muslin, 10 to 20c.
Lot of Sheeting—Unbleached " 10 to 18c.
Lot of Black and Second Mourning Calicoes.
Lot of Spring Calicoes, 7, 8, 9c.
Lot of Delaines, 12½, 13, 14c.

OUR NOTION STOCK is complete. We invite a visit from all to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere.

OUR GROCERY STOCK is second to none.

The above assortment is on exhibition at the store of M. A. WALMSLEY,

21 Corner of Mill and Radcliffe Sts.

JOHN F. KENEAGY,

DRUGGIST,

No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

OILS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. 261

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, AND Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.

24

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the Old Established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Ford Sts.

Respectfully informs his friends that he still has on hand and is prepared to furnish the best Groceries and Provisions which [illegible] in the market. Will continue [illegible]. Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season.

61

REMOVAL.

P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Market Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectionaries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,

AT THE

Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.

Special inducements given cash customers. 28

J. H. SOOY,

Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions, AND CANNED GOODS,

N. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1088

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

ADOLPH MITCHEL,

Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Lock o. 2, on Canal,

BRISTOL, PA.

A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash. Give us a call. 1030

New Market House,

BY

WILLIAM MICHENER,

Market Street between Pond and Wood,

BRISTOL, PA.

BEEF, MUTTON and VEAL constantly on hand 231

HENRY MORTON,

DEALER IN

Confectionery and Ice Cream,

Mill Street,

ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1001

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,

Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER,

Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,

BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981

A. K. HOFF'S

BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

NO. 28 MILL STREET,

Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1020

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES

MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.

CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.

ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church, will receive prompt attention.

Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

413 JOHN F. McMILLAN.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,

DENTIST,

43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF SARAH B. HUTCHINSON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to KATE P. HUTCHINSON,

Executrix of Sarah B. Hutchinson.

Bristol, April 19th, 1876. 322

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH B. HUTCHINSON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

JOSEPH B. HUTCHINSON,
ANTHONY SWAIN,
Administrators.

Bristol, March 20, 1876. 293

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF JONATHAN PAXSON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

ELIZABETH PAXSON, Executrix,
Or to her Attorney, ANTHONY SWAIN.

March 22, 1876. 294

Bristol.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after February 6, 1876,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7:13, 7:45, 8:20, 9:40 A. M., 12:28, 4:06, 7:21, and 10:05 P. M. On Sundays, 12:28 and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 3:27, 6:25 and 9:51 A. M., 2:53, 5:10, 6:40, and 9:38 P. M.

For New York.

At 1:16, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 3:34, 5:21, 6:18, and 7:48 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A.M., 5:21 and 7:48 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:00, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 5:03, 5:21 6:02, 6:18, 7:49, and 9:08 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21, 10:42 A. M. and 2:50, 5:21, 7:48 P. M.

The 7.38, 11.00, A. M., 4.03, and 6.02 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:55, 8:40 and 10:15 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:10, 5:15, 6:15, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays, 9:15 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7:00, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 1:35, 2:30, 4:35, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night.

On Sundays, 8:30, A. M. 4:35, 7:00, P. M.

From New York.

At 7:00, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6:40, 8:00, 9:20, and 9:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:18, 6:55, 9:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, 5:00, and 9:14 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.55 6.15, P. M., daily, except Sunday; and 7.20, 9.10 A. M. 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. P. R. R. of N. J. Division.

STEAMER TWILIGHT.

TRIPS RESUMED.

ON and after Wednesday, March 8th, the splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bristol at 3½ o'clock, touching at all the above landings.

Fare, 25 cents; Excursion 40 cents. 295

Daily Excursions.

THE STEAMBOAT

John A. Warner

Will leave Bristol at 7.15 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M., for Philadelphia, touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c. 261

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED. LUMBER, COAL, &c.

ROGERS BROTHERS,

Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

SAW MILL

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c., of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES

In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

COAL

Of the different sizes kept dry under cover sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD

Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

471 ROGERS BROTHERS.

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, LIME, SAND, BRICK,

Curb & Building Stone,

TERRA COTTA PIPES,

Chimney Tops.

Garden Vases in variety.

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 136

W. GRACE,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]

House, Sign,

And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.

Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address orders to W. GRACE,
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut,
143 BRISTOL, PA

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL PA. 409

$50,000

TO LOAN on FIRST MORTGAGES,

OF NOT LESS THAN $2,000.

Apply to E. G. HARRISON.

Commercial Insurance Company,

24 Office, 44 Mill Street, Bristol.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 287

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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